THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

Secretary Cox Vindicated.

Attack on Civil Service Reform.

Gen. Butler's Programme.

The Republican Party Future.

Eugenie and Plon-Plon.

Tale of Prussian Barbarities.

Terrible Sufferings of the French.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SECRETARY COX VINDICATED.

Grant's Attack on the Civil Service Reform Rebuked—A Handsome Vindication of the Late Secretary of the Interior.

From the New Haven Palladium.

The following is the letter which has been presented to ex-Secretary Cox by the gentlemen to whose meeting we recently referred. It speaks for itself, and its sentiments will, we believe, meet a hearty response throughout the country:—

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4, 1870.

Hon. J. D. Cox:—

Sir:—As a public servant retiring from a most important office in the Government of the United States, you have a right to know whether your fellow citizens approve the manner in which you have administered your trust, and your reasons for resigning it. We, therefore, as citizens of the United States, though most of us are personally unknown to you, may properly address you on the occasion of your retirement from the place you have held in the National Government. For ourselves only, and not in any representative character, yet confident that we express the thought and feeling of thousands who, like ourselves, are habitually observant of public affairs, we say to you, well done! We approve most heartily the policy which you have labored to introduce into the Department of the Interior, and with the same heartiness we approve your determination to retire from that department when you found yourself obstructed in prosecuting the great reformation to which you had committed yourself. You carry with you in your retirement from office the warm approval and the best wishes of thousands of patriotic men, who have no interest in politics other than their interest as citizens in the well-being and doing of the republic. In our judgment, no question now pending is more important to the future well-being and well-doing of the republic than the question of that reformation which you have attempted in the Department of the Interior, and which ought to be carried uncompromisingly through the entire civil service of the country. The question whether all offices in the gift of the President and of the heads of departments shall be distributed as "spoils" by one partnership of men who trade in politics or by another—perhaps a little less corrupt and perhaps a little more—when it becomes, as it sometimes does become, the only question between two great political parties, is insignificant in comparison with the question whether the business of the Government shall be conducted on business principles, or on principles which would bring any business man to bankruptcy in a twelvemonth. This question of reforming the manner of appointments and the tenure of office in the civil service is really nothing less than the question whether the people shall be served or ruled—served by competent and experienced men, or ruled by party managers and political tricksters. The laying of assessments on office-holders, enforced by threats of dismissal from office, is nothing else than compelling men to purchase their offices with bribes. While we regret the circumstance which induced you to resign your office, we are confident that the cause with which you are thus honorably identified will prevail, and that the honest and patriotic people will soon take this question out of the hands of political managers, and save the country by demanding a thorough reform of the civil service.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizens and friends,

Theodore D. Woolsey,	Edwin Harwood,
Leonard Bacon,	Joshua Colt,
Alex. C. Twining,	A. von Steinwehr,
George H. Day,	James D. Dana,
Thomas A. Thacher,	Noah Porter,
R. S. Fellowes,	A. L. Train,
W. A. Norton,	Simeon E. Baldwin,
Edward Butler,	James Hadley,
C. S. Lyman,	Timothy Dwight,
W. P. Trowbridge,	George F. Fisher,
J. T. Gardner,	Wm. W. Boardman,
Daniel C. Gilman,	H. B. Harrison,
Ezra C. Read,	Henry T. Blake,
George J. Brush,	Wm. D. Whitney,
Eli Whitney,	S. D. Pardee,
Lewis R. Packard,	H. A. Newton,
John C. Hollister,	B. Silliman,
Francis Bacon,	Wm. H. Brewer,
Morris Tyler,	A. Van Name,
George H. Watrous,	Eli W. Blake,
Henry Carnam,	A. C. Verrill,
J. W. Terry,	H. W. Day.

BUTLER'S PROGRAMME FOR THE FUTURE.

His Views on the Future Policy of the Republican Party—The Alabama Claims to Furnish Capital for the Presidential Campaign.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 7.—General Butler, in a recent conversation, said that he intends to make a speech at an early day upon what he holds to be the policy the administration ought to pursue in order to keep the Republican party together, and give it new vigor and such a hold upon public confidence as to insure its triumph in the next Presidential canvass, and he gave an outline of the opinions he intends to present.

The Republican party, he said, is not now united upon a single question of public policy. Upon the tariff question it is split in two by the backbone of the Alleghenies. Upon all financial issues the division is almost as marked. The party has no longer any coherent force, and recognizes no leadership. It gives no support to the administration it has chosen, which was not able at the last session of Congress to carry a single one of the measures it proposed. The San Domingo treaty failed in the Senate in spite of all the influence the President could bring to bear. Creswell's one idea of abolishing the franking privilege was lost. The Secretary of the Navy did not get the appropriations he asked for to carry on his department. The army was reduced, notwithstanding the protests of the War Department. The Attorney-General's office was knocked into pi. Boutwell's financial measures were badly cut up. There was never before an administration possessing so little influence with a Congress of its own party.

The Republican party, General Butler thinks, has been kept alive for the past two years solely by the unwillingness of the people to intrust power to a party which sided with the country's enemies during the war. These war memories will not last much longer, however, and cannot be counted upon to furnish political capital for the Presidential struggle two years hence. By that time the Democrats will have fully accepted the results of the war. Reconstruction, suffrage, and all domestic issues growing out of it will have been fully settled and finally disposed of, and will furnish no possible foundation for the Republican party to construct a platform upon. There is one question of the war, however, that is not settled, and that is the foreign question. The wounds received by our national honor at the hands of Great Britain are not yet healed, and it is the duty and true policy of the administration, according to General Butler, to at once demand and enforce the settlement of the Alabama claims. Here is a question upon which the President can lead the Republican party and unite it in his support. A vigorous prosecution of these claims to a satisfactory settlement within the next year would make the re-election of Grant inevitable. The people would rally to his support with enthusiasm, and the Republican party would be given immense strength and a new lease of life.

In reply to a question as to the nature of the settlement he would have proposed to England, and the way of bringing it about, General Butler said that a special agent or Ambassador Extraordinary should be sent immediately to London, and instructed to put the case to Earl Granville somewhat in this way:—

We have waited long enough for a settlement of these claims, my Lord, and we propose to wait no longer. They are a constant source of irritation between our Government and yours, and between our people and yours, and no good can come of longer delay. Besides, it has become a question of political policy with us at home, and we are determined to have a settlement at once, amicably if possible, but if this is not possible, then by other means. As between your Government and ours, these claims are very heavy. The damage done to our commerce by your pirates was enormous, and the prolongation of the war caused by your course was an incalculable injury to us. No amount of money which you are able to pay would make full reparation for the wrong you did us. Still, as between our Government and our own citizens these claims are not large. Most of our ship-owners who lost vessels were insured. We would not have to pay them nor the insurance companies, who were compensated for their losses by the war risks they charged in their premiums. Nor would it be practicable to return to ship-owners the extra premium they paid, nor make good to the actual losers the great loss sustained by our commerce in a general way by the destruction of our ocean-carrying trade. We should only have to pay our citizens who actually lost ships or merchandise, and were not insured. This fact, however, does not at all lessen the magnitude of the claim we have as a nation against Great Britain, but it enables us to offer you liberal terms of settlement. Now, these are the terms we offer you: We will assume the claims and settle with our own people, and we will take from you all your provinces north of us. They are only a burden to you, and must sooner or later gravitate to us. We want them now to get rid of the expense and annoyance of keeping up custom-houses on a frontier line of 4000 miles, and to settle the troubles about the fisheries. We do not propose, however, that you should barter them away or abandon them in any dishonorable manner. We will have a plebiscitum, and we will agree to take only such provinces as shall freely elect to join the United States. But the vote must be taken by provinces, for we will have nothing to do with your Dominion, which you put up to make an unfriendly power on our northern border, when you thought we should have a powerful enemy at the South in the successful Confederate States. When the vote is taken, which must be done without the assistance of your Government agents, we will give you a receipt in full of all claims we have against you, and take only such provinces as vote aye upon the question. This we consider a very liberal offer on our part, and it is our ultimatum. If you do not accept it we propose to fight.

Such a course on the part of the administration, General Butler is confident, would electrify the whole country, and bring such a powerful public sentiment to the support of the President that his re-election would be sure to follow. England, he thinks, would come to our terms at once, when she found we were in earnest, and determined to enforce them. There would be no war, for England dare not to go to war with any first-class power. The provinces would vote to join us, or if only one or two of them should, we should have got in the entering wedge; the Dominion would be split in pieces, and the other provinces would be sure to come to us in a year or two. With a few millions we could pay the people whose property was actually destroyed by the British pirates, and we would more than get it back in a year by our increased revenue from our enlarged domain and our increased commerce.

It is understood that General Butler has already urged these views upon the administration.

EUGENIE IN ENGLAND.

A Stormy Interview with Plon-Plon.

The London *Daily News* of the 28th ultimo contains a long and interesting defense of the course of the Empress Eugenie, which appears to be authoritative. It claims that her residence at Chiselhurst is not a resort of intriguers, and the visits of the imperialists to her are not encouraged. The communication concludes with the following singular recital:—

"It is proper to add that family intrigues succeed no better with the Empress than those which are hatched from beyond the Rhine. What is known of the two interviews between the Empress and her cousin, Prince Napoleon, serves to show her firmness and her just appreciation of men as well as of circumstances. It is well known, indeed, that the Emperor's cousin has never been in any great odor of sanctity at the Tuileries, and that the Empress personally has taken little pains to conceal her prepossessions against one whom she has always considered the Emperor's enemy. The political temperament of Prince Napoleon and his philosophical and moral opinions were, it is true, but little in accordance with those of the Empress, and the sad events of which France has been the victim did not in any way tend to reconcile views or feelings between which there had been no possible point of contact. Be that as it may, and not to push an inquiry into psychological peculiarities, it is certain that the second and last visit of Prince Napoleon at Chiselhurst ended in an explosion. The Prince may protest as much as he likes, that will not alter the facts.

"During this last visit Prince Napoleon, with his usual impulsiveness, allowed himself to express somewhat harshly his opinions touching the different ministries of the last month of the Empire, and he went so far as to call one of them a ministry of idiots (*cretins*). Now, the sentiment of gratitude is very strong with the Empress, and she made reply to her illustrious cousin of which the following sentences convey the substance, if not the precise words:—'I know not, Monseigneur,' said the Empress, 'what you mean by a ministry of idiots, but what I do know is that down to the last moment the Emperor was served by devoted and faithful friends. For the last eighteen years you have opposed the empire. You and those about you have never ceased to undermine it; and to-day, when the Emperor is fallen, you pursue him still. Had you been at Paris on the 4th September you might have been able to give us good advice, but you were absent, as you have so often happened to be, at the moment of danger; of course to your great regret, as I do not doubt.' Upon this Prince Napoleon tarried no longer. He took up his hat and left the room."

PRUSSIAN BARBARITIES.

The Treatment of St. Quentin—Bazeilles a Heap of Ruins—Terrible Sufferings of the French.

Numerous copies of the following notices were placarded on the walls of St. Quentin, by order of the Prussian authorities, during their brief occupation:—

Very Important Notice.—The German military authority informs the public, that should a shot be fired on a single German soldier six inhabitants will be shot.

ST. QUENTIN, Oct. 21.—French Republic.—Notice.—The undersigned colonel commanding the German troops at St. Quentin makes it known to the inhabitants that the administration of the town will provisionally remain in the hands of the municipal committee.

If, however, after the departure of the troops fresh treacherous demonstrations or disturbance of any kind should take place so as to necessitate the return of the troops, the most vigorous measures will be resorted to against the town, higher contributions will have to be paid, and every individual compromised or suspected will be punished with death.

The Colonel commanding the troops.

VON KAHLDEN.

St. Quentin, October 22, 1870.

The following account of the occupation of St. Quentin by the Germans is taken from the *Echo du Nord*:—

The Prussians only remained in St. Quentin for the period necessary to collect the war contribution. They came on Friday by noon, and asked the sum of two million francs, under penalty of the town being pillaged. The members of the Municipal Committee were declared prisoners of war. It may be recollected that after their entrance into Laon they required one million, but were satisfied with the 230,000 francs that were offered to them. The St. Quentin Municipality tried to obtain some similar reduction, but less fortunate than that of Laon, it was obliged to pay within 24 hours a sum of 900,000 francs, and to contribute fifty horses. The horses which were presented not having been considered good enough, the contribution in cash was increased to 950,000 francs. The officers and soldiers were lodged with the inhabitants. The conditions imposed were that each soldier was to be fed by the inhabitant who gave him lodging. He was to be comfortably and substantially fed, and to receive one bottle of wine every day. The following day, that is on Saturday morning, half the garrison left St. Quentin to go and reinforce the corps which was to besiege La Fere. One thousand Prussians remained at St. Quentin, five hundred more watched the road between this town and La Fere. To hold so large a town as St. Quentin with so feeble a garrison, the Prussians trusted, as they always do, to the terror they inspire by the menaces of death, and also to the fact that the population was disarmed, for on the entrance of the Prussians into the town they were cautious enough to order, under penalty of death that arms of all kinds should be delivered up to them. On awaking on Sunday morning the population was quite surprised to discover that not one Prussian was to be seen, and everybody asked—What had become of them? Whatever may be the cause of the hurried departure of the Prussians, certain it is that on Sunday morning the corps occupying St. Quentin, and the small army which had been laying siege to La Fere, were precipitately proceeding for an unknown destination.

Terrible accounts come from Bazeilles, which was destroyed by the Prussians. A correspondent of a contemporary writes:—On the 25th instant I visited it for the fifth time, and ran a serious risk of being killed by the fearful avalanches of walls, which fall with a crash never to be forgotten, first to left, then to right, then in front of me, while I was endeavoring to persuade the people, estimated at 400 by the cure, who still sleep there, to leave their cellars, pigsties, etc., and sleep anywhere rather than among the ruins. Ten days ago I visited Bazeilles by night, and found six or seven families—one of ten, one of five, another of nine, another of four, another of eight persons, another of two or three—all ranged in a row in their cellars, like bottles of wine—men, women, and children mixed. At that time the cellars were not yet damp. Now they are saturated with rain, which pours in freely. May God help the poor people; it is almost beyond the help of man. At this moment Bazeilles is exactly like Pompeii. A month hence it will be a heap of stones, for the very ruins are falling in with dreadful crashes and choking up the entrances to the cellars, where a few poor wretches are still sleeping.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Her Approaching Marriage with the Marquis of Lorne.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes from London as follows:—

The probability of a marriage between the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise has for some time been talked about in England. A feeling has widely prevailed that as eligible Protestant princes are hard to find, and every year has made the failure of the male line of the royal family less likely, an alliance with the representative of one of the great historic families of the peerage would be very fit and proper. The royal marriage act prohibiting such alliances, except with the consent of the sovereign, was passed in the reign of George the Third, and had its origin in the very undesirable connection formed by that monarch's brothers, and the bickerings and jealousies which resulted from them.

The Princess Louise, in selecting a husband among her mother's subjects, could scarcely have made a choice less likely to cause jealousy than in fixing upon Lord Lorne. He belongs to a famous historic house; he is personally deserving and perfectly unassuming; his maternal grandmother, the late Duchess of Sutherland, was the Queen's dearest friend, and her companion and consoler in the darkest hour of her deep bereavement; and his mother has also enjoyed a large share of her sovereign's affection.

Although in point of rank and reputation second to none in the British peerage, the house of Argyll is in respect of wealth by no means in so advantageous a position, and the Princess's choice proves how slight an importance she and her mother attach to money as a means of happiness. John, Duke of Argyll, created also Duke of Greenwich in England, who plays so prominent and picturesque a part in the "Heart of Midlothian," had no son, and at his death a large slice of his fortune was divided among his daughters. The eldest married the heir of the then Duke of Buccleuch, carrying considerable wealth into that family. This circumstance, together with the reckless extravagance of subsequent holders of the title, has tended considerably to reduce the once princely revenues of the Dukes of Argyll. However, the present peer is so prudent and sensible a man, and real estate in Scotland increases so steadily in value, that probably another twenty years will see his vast property in a great degree free from incumbrances and adequate to support the dignity of the new alliance.

The dowry of the Princess Royal was $200,000, and an annuity of $40,000; that of Princess Louise of Hesse $150,000, and $30,000 annuity. Probably that of the Princess Louise will be fixed at a sum not exceeding that of the usual settlement made on the wife of a wealthy English nobleman, $25,000 a year.

Lord Lorne's only married sister is the wife of Earl Percy, eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland.

THE ELECTION.

The Result in New York—General Gains and Losses.

Governor Hoffman goes out of this city with a majority of 52,037, on a vote of 100,835, with a registration of 142,666. Two years ago his majority was 68,850. Mayor Hall's majority over Ledwith falls over 28,000 short of Governor Hoffman's, amounting to only 23,811. The Democratic majority in the State cannot yet be given with accuracy, but it is certainly not less than 30,000, and may turn out considerably more.

According to the best information yet attainable, the Assembly stands 66 Republicans to 62 Democrats; but as several districts are somewhat in doubt, the actual returns may vary the result, and possibly even change the majority.

We have lost three members of Congress in New York, in the Fifteenth, Eighteenth, and Thirtieth districts; we have probably lost three members in Illinois, in the Third, Fifth, and Eighth districts; one in Wisconsin, one in Michigan, several in Missouri, and perhaps one in Alabama; and have gained one in New Jersey, one in Minnesota, one or two in Kentucky, and three—possibly four—in Louisiana. The Republicans will have from 50 to 60 majority in the new House of Representatives. We deplore losses, but shall affect no regret that, coupled with the evil thus wrought, comes the corresponding benefit of a majority not so large as to breed dissensions or stimulate reckless action.—*N. Y. Tribune ed. to-day.*

History of the American Navy.

The new Admiral of the Navy is now engaged in the preparation of a history of the American Navy, its present condition, and its requirements. Admiral Porter will make the work thorough and complete, giving the most minute details, and following the navy and its improvements through all its stages. The report will be incorporated in the annual report to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy, and will be printed as a public document.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Circular from Jules Favre.

Why the Armistice Failed

Prussia Declared Responsible.

History of the Negotiations.

LATER ELECTION RETURNS.

Lutheran General Conference.

FROM EUROPE.

Circular of Jules Favre—Prussia Responsible for the Failure to Make Peace.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Advices have been received by balloon from Paris to the 8th instant Jules Favre had issued a circular to the representatives of France in foreign countries, assuring them that Prussia must assume the responsibility of rejecting the proposal of an armistice. Prussia proves anew, says Favre, in rejecting the armistice that she makes

War for Personal Aims

merely, and not for the interests of Germany. Nothing can apparently induce her to relinquish the pretext of the French refusal to cede her provinces to Prussia. She seeks our destruction and will be satisfied with nothing else.

Favre then proceeds to lay before the French ambassadors a detailed

Account of the Negotiations

with M. Bismarck for an armistice, and shows what he regards as the unreasonable demands of the Prussian authorities. He says the Prussians, since the fall of the empire, have twice refused to listen to the overtures for peace emanating from France. Now, however, after Paris has been besieged for fifty days without showing any signs of weakness, Prussia seems disposed to negotiate.

The Parisians, in consequence of the breaking out of a rebellion within the city, have created a government of defense which the neutral powers of Europe ought to recognise as the rightful government. Prussia has already recognized that government. M. Favre says the negotiations for an armistice were interrupted by the refusal of the Germans to permit the

Revictualling of Paris

during the term of the armistice. He says that he argued with the German authorities in favor of the necessity and propriety of such a victualling, showing that without such a concession the armistice would be no armistice at all, but continual war. The proposition was, therefore, rejected. The negotiations were then brought to an end because they clearly showed that Prussia was seeking to destroy the French army, and was equally anxious to destroy the French people, else she would not subject the non-combatants of the city of Paris to the

Horrors of Famine.

The neutral powers of Europe had demanded that an opportunity should be had for the assembling of the French Deputies, in order that the question of peace might be considered. This demand has been denied by Prussia, or practically denied, they being clogged with impossible conditions.

Prussia's charge that the absence of a French Government obliges her to starve Paris is false. The Prussian negotiations, which began with a fervent respect for the French people, cease with a refusal of the opportunity to hear them.

M. Favre concludes as follows:—"An armistice is the only means whereby the expression of the French people on the consequences of

The Imperial Crime

can be obtained. Prussia practically asks us to lay down our arms as a preliminary to a consultation of the national will, and that the population of Paris, men, women, and children, shall starve pending the vote. We call right and justice to witness against them. Germany herself, if consulted, will condemn them.

"The Government will faithfully attempt to render peace possible, and in that she will have the co-operation of the army of Paris. Meanwhile

Paris Calls to Arms

to show what a great people can do to defend their home, their honor, and their independence. You will make these facts known as the opportunity may arise."

French Naval Expedition.

CUXHAVEN, Nov. 10.—A French fleet is said to have passed here going to the north. The sea lights and buoys at the mouth of the Elbe consequently have been removed, and all the pilots forbidden to leave the port.

Garibaldi and the Franc-tireurs.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Germans have entered Montbeliard. It is reported that Garibaldi has had a quarrel with the franc-tireurs.

English Aeronauts Captured.

It is said that the Germans have captured a party of English aeronauts at Verdun. A number of French ex-officers at Versailles have been arrested for corresponding with the French.

The liberals in North Germany have prevailed in the elections thus far reported.

The Fate of the Metz Garrison.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10.—General Coffinieres, commandant of Metz during the siege, wrote to the journals here his conviction that the garrison of Metz should have had a different fate from that of the troops outside of the walls. He said he twice offered his resignation, because the council of war dissented from this view.

Prussia and Austria.

LONDON, Nov. 10—[Special to Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co.]—A Berlin despatch says Prussia's disregard of Austria's attempts at peace intervention causes apprehensions of complications between the two countries.

An unfriendly feeling is already engendered

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 10—11·30 A. M.—Consols 93⅛@93¼ for both money and account. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, 88½; of 1867, 90⅛; 10-40s, 87½. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 19; Illinois Central, 112⅛; Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, [illegible]; middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales.

FROM THE WEST.

Death of Rev. D. Howe Allen.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—The Rev. D. Howe Allen, D.D., Professor Emeritus of the Lane Theological Seminary, died at Granville yesterday from paralysis. He had been afflicted about three years. He was called to the Lane Seminary in 1830, from the Marietta College, to fill the chair of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology, and subsequently was assigned to the chair of Systematic Theology. In 1867, on account of declining health, he was appointed Professor Emeritus. Dr. Allen died at the age of about 65. His remains will be interred at Walnut Hill Cemetery.

Freight Agents' Association.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The regular semi-annual meeting of the General Freight Agents' Association of the United States and Canadas was held at the Sherman House in this city yesterday. There were 43 railway and transportation companies represented. E. A. Wadsworth, of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, presided, and H. W. Hubbard, of the Vandalia line, acted as Secretary. The most important business transacted was the adoption of a revised classification of freight, which, however, is subject to the approval of the New York Central.

The reduction of five per cent. on the rates for compressed cotton, weighing 18,000 pounds or more per car, adopted at Louisville two months since, was repealed. The rates on compressed cotton made at the same time were affirmed. The next meeting will be held in San Francisco on the 12th of April next.

Lutheran General Conference.

LANCASTER, Ohio, Nov. 10.—At the session of the Lutheran General Conference yesterday the Emigrant House connected with the Castle Garden Mission at New York was placed under the management of a separate committee. The English Church Book Committee was instructed to insert a series of family prayers in the next edition of the Church books, and to make no alterations in the rubrical directions concerning the confession of sins. The committee was also instructed to hasten the publication of a Sunday-school hymn book, with appropriate music for service and hymns.

The new provisions of the German hymn-book were referred to the district synods for examination and approval.

The council held a session in the afternoon.

Woollen Mill Burned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 10.—The woollen mill of Jackson, Swayne & Dunn, at Richmond, Indiana, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $100,000. Small insurance.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Alabama Election.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 10.—About half of the State has been heard from, including most of the Republican strongholds. The Democrats have overcome the majority of Grant of 4240 and have gone beyond it.

The balance of the State will go largely Democratic. The Democrats have elected three and probably four Congressmen and a large majority of the House of Representatives. No election for Senators. As far as heard from there was not a disturbance of any kind at any election poll in the State.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Stocks strong. Money 4@6 per cent. Gold, 110⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 108⅝; do. 1864, do., 107½; do. 1865, do. 107⅝; do. 1865, new, 109¼; do. 1867, 109⅜; do. 1868, 109⅞; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, 63½; Missouri 6s, 91¼; Canton Co., 70; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 98⅞; Erie, 23⅜; Reading, 102; Adams Express, 67⅞; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 94⅝; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 113⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 41⅝.

AMERICAN GIRAFFES.

A New Arrival on this Continent—Interesting to Naturalists.

A gentleman who came down from Fort Buford, says the Sioux City *Daily Times*, gives us the following information regarding a species of animal hitherto unknown on this continent:—

"Sir John E. Packenham, an officer in the English army, who had been spending the last year in her Majesty's northern provinces, arrived at Fort Buford with an animal of rare beauty, and never before caught on this continent, nor has it been known till late years that this species existed in this country. It is of the same family as the giraffe, or cameleopard, of Africa, and is known to naturalists as the Tygomelia. They are known to inhabit the high table lands of Cashmere and Hindoo Kosh, but are more frequently seen on the high peaks of the Himalaya Mountains. The animal was taken when quite young, and is thoroughly domesticated, and follows its keeper like a dog. It is only four months old, and ordinarily stands about five feet high, but is capable of raising its head two feet, which makes the animal seven feet when standing erect. It is of a dark brown or mouse color, large projecting eyes, with slight indications of horns growing out. This wonderful animal was caught north of Lake Athabasca, on the waters of Mackenzie's river. It has a craw similar to the pelican, by which means it can carry subsistence for several days. It was very fleet, being able to outfoot the fastest horse in the country. The black dapper spots on the rich brown color make it one of the most beautiful animals in existence, more beautiful than the leopard of the Chinese jungle. Sir John did not consider it safe to transport his pet by water down the Mississippi River, fearing the uncertain navigation and the great change of climate from the Manitabo to the sunny South. He has, therefore, wisely concluded to go by way of St. Paul, Minn. The commander at Fort Buford furnishes him an escort for the trip. He will then proceed through Canada to Montreal, where he will ship his charge to England."

A BRUISER'S WIFE.

Mrs. Coburn Shot by Her Pugilistic Husband.

About 4 o'clock this morning, as Officer Quinn, of the Fifteenth precinct, was patrolling his post on Broadway, near Eighth street, he was approached by a woman in a half-nude state, who asked to be taken to the Eighth Ward Station House. She said her name was Mrs. Coburn, and that her husband, Joe Coburn, the prize-fighter, had just shot her through the right shoulder at their rooms in the New York Hotel. Quinn took the woman to the Fifteenth Precinct Station House, where Police Surgeon Freely dressed her wounds. Officer Quinn, with two other policemen, went to the New York Hotel, corner of Eighth street and Broadway, and arrested Coburn, who was asleep in bed. He was subsequently arraigned at Jefferson Market, but his wife failed to make any charge. Judge Fowler discharged the prisoner. Coburn's account of the affair is that he came home drunk, and while trying to take off his clothes, preparatory to going to bed, his pistol accidentally went off, the ball striking his wife in the right shoulder, as above stated. Mrs. Coburn, when taken to the station house, said that her husband had fired at her three times. This is probably the truth, as Coburn was in a beastly state of intoxication, and had not recovered from the effects of his drunk this morning.—*N. Y. Democrat, last evening.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1870.

The demand for money in this market on call is quite active, and large amounts change hands from day to day in speculative transactions in connection with operations at the Stock Board. The banks discount quite freely for their depositors, but they are firm in tone and readily obtain 5½@6 per cent. The discounting is also done nominally at the latter figure, but in the outside market money is not accessible in large or small amounts at less than 7 per cent. on A 1 paper, with collateral security. The main feature to-day is steadiness.

Gold is steady and rather weak, the sales opening at 110⅝, and closing at 110½.

Government bonds are quiet, but quite steady at yesterday's figures.

At the Stock Board there was considerable activity, and prices were stronger, but the bulk of the business was in Reading Railroad, which sold largely at 51 3-16@51 1-16. State 6s, war loan, sold at 104½, and new City 6s at 102⅝. Pennsylvania sold at 59¼@59½, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46⅝. 38⅝ b. o. was bid for Catawissa preferred, and 43½ for Little Schuylkill.

In the balance of the list, which was firm, the only sales were in Lehigh at 32½, and Schuylkill preferred at 16½.

The Catawissa Railroad has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. Books close on the 15th and reopen on the 17th inst.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New	102⅝	500 sh Read	ls.b30.51	3-16
$100 C & A m 6s,'89	93	100	do.b5wn&i.51	3-16
$7000 Pa 6s W L Cp. 2days	104⅛	100	do.....b60.	51⅛
$100 do.....reg.	104⅛	200	do...b30.51	3-16
$500 Bel. & Del 3m.	85½	100	do.....s30.	51⅛
$2000 W Jer 7s...ls.	95¾	100	do.........	51⅛
$500 Pa 6s 2 se....	105¾	100	do..s30wn.51	1-16
$500 do.........	105¾	200	do... s60.51	1-16
100 sh Penna.opg&l.	59¼	6	do.........	51⅛
3 do...opg..	59¼	200	do......s5.	51⅛
5 sh Acad Mus....	99	100	do......b3.	51⅛
5 do.........	99	100	do.....b30.	51⅛
80 sh Leh V R....	59¼	100	do. ..s15.51	1-16
200 sh Leh N.b30.ls	32½	1500	do.......ls.	51⅛
100 do.....b60.	32½	500	do.....b30.	51⅛
100 sh Sch Nav Pf..	16½	200	do ls.51	1-16
400 sh O C & A R.b30 lots....	46⅝	100	do.....b60.	51⅛
200 sh Read R.ls.51	3-16	200	do....24.51	1-16
		200	do..s10wn.51	1-16

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 108⅝@108⅞; do. 1864, 107½@107⅝; do. Nov. 1865, 107⅝@107¾; do. do., July, 109⅛@109¼; do. do., 1867, 109⅜@109⅝; do. 1868, 109⅞@110⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜; Pacifics, 111⅜@111⅝. Gold, 110½.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅝@113⅞; do. 1862, 108⅝@108⅞; do. 1864, 107½@107⅝; do. 1865, 107⅝@107⅞; do. 1865, new, 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1867, do. 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1868, do. 109⅞@110; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111½; Gold, 110½@110⅝; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 825@835; Central Pacific Railroad, 905@915; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 730@745.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114; 5-20s of 1862, 108⅝@108⅞; do. 1864, 107⅝@107⅞; do. 1865, 107⅝@107⅞; do., July, 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do., July, 1867, 109⅛@109⅜; do. July, 1868, 109⅞@110⅛; 5s, 10-40, 106⅛@106⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@111½. Gold, 111⅛@111⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Nov. 10.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $26 ₩ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed continues in demand and 350 bushels sold at $6·40. Prices of Timothy were nominal. Flaxseed cannot be quoted over $2@2·12.

The Flour market remains in a spiritless condition, and the tendency of prices is in favor of buyers. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·50@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·37½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·50; Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7, and fancy brands at $7·25@8·75, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but holders were firm in their views. Sales of 5000 bushels Indiana red, $1·39@1·40; 400 bushels white at $1·46; 800 bushels Iowa Spring at $1·34; and some amber at $1·42@1·45. Rye may be quoted at 93c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is firm, and in limited demand. Sales of 3000 bushels at 90c. for yellow; 75c. for new do.; and 83@87 for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 60,000 bushels at 54@55c. for white Western; 53@54c. for old Pennsylvania; and 52c. for Delaware.

Whisky is dull, and offered at 89c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Arrived, steamships Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, and Morro Castle, from Havana.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......NOVEMBER 10

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........45 | 11 A. M.......49 | 2 P. M.......51

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hercules, Doughty, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Constancia, Arrecochea, Bilboa, Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Salvor, Herring, 24 hours from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Ortolan, Leeman, 8 days from St. Marys, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Collins, from Boston.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

☞ Schr Lizzie Batchelder, arrived yesterday fm Boston, is consigned to D. S. Stetson & Co.; not as before reported.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wabeno, Dalrymple, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Liverpool 27th ult.

Ship Southern Chief, Higgins, sailed from Montevideo Sept. 19, for the United States.

Steamers De Soto, Morton, from New Orleans; Magnolia, Nickerson, from Savannah; and William P. Clyde, Sherwood, from Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Nor. bark Poseidon, Knudsen, hence for Rotterdam, was spoken 24th ult., lat. 48 25, long. 19 42.

Bark Elizabeth, Decker, hence, at Aarhaus 23d ultimo.

Bark Charles Gumm, Trefry, hence, at Brouwershaven 27th ult.

Bark Bessie North, Porter, hence for Hamburg, was off Deal 27th ult.

Bark Maggie Louisa, Cain, hence for Hull, passed Deal 28th ult.

Bark Herman, Hichborn, hence for Amsterdam, passed Deal 29th ult.

Bark Josepha, Friedrichs, hence for Stettin, at Elsinore 24th ult.

Bark Sirian Star, Corning, hence, at Falmouth 27th inst.

Bark De Geer, Tellefsen, hence, at Helvoet 27th instant.

Barks Caprera, Planchant, and Heroine, Mayo, hence, at Leghorn 24th ult.

Bark Rebecca Caruana, Liesegang, hence, at Trieste 24th ult.

Schrs B. K. Vaughn, Pierson, from Boston; Wm. H. Rowe, Whittemore, from Fall River; and Raven's Wing, York, from Stonington, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schrs West Dennis, Crowell; A. W. Pratt, Howe; Searsville, Chase; and J. E. Pratt, Nicholson, hence for Boston; F. G. Warner, Dickerson; J. Clark, Fowler; J. A. Crawford, Young; and Isabella Thompson, Endicott, do. for Providence; Restless, Baxter, do. for Portland; S. H. Cady, Wood, do. for Salem; Lily, Murney, do. for Bridgeport; H. H. Read, Bowman, do. for New Bedford; and Edith May, Higgins, do. for Plymouth, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 112. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Secretary Cox Vindicated.

Attack on Civil Service Reform.

Gen. Butler's Programme.

The Republican Party Future.

Eugenie and Plon-Plon.

Tale of Prussian Barbarities.

Terrible Sufferings of the French.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SECRETARY COX VINDICATED.

Grant's Attack on the Civil Service Reform Rebuked—A Handsome Vindciation of the Late Secretary of the Interior.

From the New Haven Palladium.

The following is the letter which has been presented to ex-Secretary Cox by the gentlemen to whose meeting we recently referred. It speaks for itself, and its sentiments will, we believe, meet a hearty response throughout the country:—

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4, 1870.

Hon. J. D. Cox:—

Sir:—As a public servant retiring from a most important office in the Government of the United States, you have a right to know whether your fellow citizens approve the manner in which you have administered your trust, and your reasons for resigning it. We, therefore, as citizens of the United States, though most of us are personally unknown to you, may properly address you on the occasion of your retirement from the place you have held in the National Government. For ourselves only, and not in any representative character, yet confident that we express the thought and feeling of thousands who, like ourselves, are habitually observant of public affairs, we say to you, well done! We approve most heartily the policy which you have labored to introduce into the Department of the Interior, and with the same heartiness we approve your determination to retire from that department when you found yourself obstructed in prosecuting the great reformation to which you had committed yourself. You carry with you in your retirement from office the warm approval and the best wishes of thousands of patriotic men, who have no interest in politics other than their interest as citizens in the well-being and doing of the republic. In our judgment, no question now pending is more important to the future well-being and well-doing of the republic than the question of that reformation which you have attempted in the Department of the Interior, and which ought to be carried uncompromisingly through the entire civil service of the country. The question whether all offices in the gift of the President and of the heads of departments shall be distributed as "spoils" by one partnership of men who trade in politics or by another—perhaps a little less corrupt and perhaps a little more—when it becomes, as it sometimes does become, the only question between two great political parties, is insignificant in comparison with the question whether the business of the Government shall be conducted on business principles, or on principles which would bring any business man to bankruptcy in a twelvemonth. This question of reforming the manner of appointments and the tenure of office in the civil service is really nothing less than the question whether the people shall be served or ruled—served by competent and experienced men, or ruled by party managers and political tricksters. The laying of assessments on office-holders, enforced by threats of dismissal from office, is nothing else than compelling men to purchase their offices with bribes. While we regret the circumstance which induced you to resign your office, we are confident that the cause with which you are thus honorably identified will prevail, and that the honest and patriotic people will soon take this question out of the hands of political managers, and save the country by demanding a thorough reform of the civil service.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizens and friends,

Theodore D. Woolsey,	Edwin Harwood,
Leonard Bacon,	Joshua Coit,
Alex. C. Twining,	A. von Steinwehr,
George H. Day,	James D. Dana,
Thomas A. Thacher,	Noah Porter,
R. S. Fellowes,	A. L. Train,
W. A. Norton,	Simeon E. Baldwin,
Edward Butler,	James Hadley,
C. S. Lyman,	Timothy Dwight,
W. P. Trowbridge,	George F. Fisher,
J. T. Gardner,	Wm. W. Boardman,
Daniel C. Gilman,	H. B. Harrison,
Ezra C. Read,	Henry T. Blake,
George J. Brush,	Wm. D. Whitney,
Eli Whitney,	S. D. Pardee,
Lewis R. Packard,	H. A. Newton,
John C. Hollister,	B. Silliman.
Francis Bacon,	Wm. H. Brewer,
Morris Tyler,	A. Van Name,
George H. Watrous,	Eli W. Blake,
Henry Carnam,	A. C. Verrill,
J. W. Terry,	H. W. Day.

BUTLER'S PROGRAMME FOR THE FUTURE.

His Views on the Future Policy of the Republican Party—The Alabama Claims to Furnish Capital for the Presidential Campaign.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 7.—General Butler, in a recent conversation, said that he intends to make a speech at an early day upon what he holds to be the policy the administration ought to pursue in order to keep the Republican party together, and give it new vigor and such a hold upon public confidence as to insure its triumph in the next Presidential canvass, and he gave an outline of the opinions he intends to present.

The Republican party, he said, is not now united upon a single question of public policy. Upon the tariff question it is split in two by the backbone of the Alleghenies. Upon all financial issues the division is almost as marked. The party has no longer any coherent force, and recognizes no leadership. It gives no support to the administration it has chosen, which was not able at the last session of Congress to carry a single one of the measures it proposed. The San Domingo treaty failed in the Senate in spite of all the influence the President could bring to bear. Creswell's one idea of abolishing the franking privilege was lost. The Secretary of the Navy did not get the appropriations he asked for to carry on his department. The army was reduced, notwithstanding the protests of the War Department. The Attorney-General's office was knocked into pi. Boutwell's financial measures were badly cut up. There was never before an administration possessing so little influence with a Congress of its own party.

The Republican party, General Butler thinks, has been kept alive for the past two years solely by the unwillingness of the people to intrust power to a party which sided with the country's enemies during the war. These war memories will not last much longer, however, and cannot be counted upon to furnish political capital for the Presidential struggle two years hence. By that time the Democrats will have fully accepted the results of the war. Reconstruction, suffrage, and all domestic issues growing out of it will have been fully settled and finally disposed of, and will furnish no possible foundation for the Republican party to construct a platform upon. There is one question of the war, however, that is not settled, and that is the foreign question. The wounds received by our national honor at the hands of Great Britain are not yet healed, and it is the duty and true policy of the administration, according to General Butler, to at once demand and enforce the settlement of the Alabama claims. Here is a question upon which the President can lead the Republican party and unite it in his support. A vigorous prosecution of these claims to a satisfactory settlement within the next year would make the re-election of Grant inevitable. The people would rally to his support with enthusiasm, and the Republican party would be given immense strength and a new lease of life.

In reply to a question as to the nature of the settlement he would have proposed to England, and the way of bringing it about, General Butler said that a special agent or Ambassador Extraordinary should be sent immediately to London, and instructed to put the case to Earl Granville somewhat in this way:—

We have waited long enough for a settlement of these claims, my Lord, and we propose to wait no longer. They are a constant source of irritation between our Government and yours, and between our people and yours, and no good can come of longer delay. Besides, it has become a question of political policy with us at home, and we are determined to have a settlement at once, amicably if possible, but if this is not possible, then by other means. As between your Government and ours, these claims are very heavy. The damage done to our commerce by your pirates was enormous, and the prolongation of the war caused by your course was an incalculable injury to us. No amount of money which you are able to pay would make full reparation for the wrong you did us. Still, as between our Government and our own citizens these claims are not large. Most of our ship-owners who lost vessels were insured. We would not have to pay them nor the insurance companies, who were compensated for their losses by the war risks they charged in their premiums. Nor would it be practicable to return to ship-owners the extra premium they paid, nor make good to the actual losers the great loss sustained by our commerce in a general way by the destruction of our ocean-carrying trade. We should only have to pay our citizens who actually lost ships or merchandise, and were not insured. This fact, however, does not at all lessen the magnitude of the claim we have as a nation against Great Britain, but it enables us to offer you liberal terms of settlement. Now, these are the terms we offer you: We will assume the claims and settle with our own people, and we will take from you all your provinces north of us. They are only a burden to you, and must sooner or later gravitate to us. We want them now to get rid of the expense and annoyance of keeping up custom-houses on a frontier line of 4000 miles, and to settle the troubles about the fisheries. We do not propose, however, that you should barter them away or abandon them in any dishonorable manner. We will have a plebiscitum, and we will agree to take only such provinces as shall freely elect to join the United States. But the vote must be taken by provinces, for we will have nothing to do with your Dominion, which you put up to make an unfriendly power on our northern border, when you thought we should have a powerful enemy at the South in the successful Confederate States. When the vote is taken, which must be done without the assistance of your Government agents, we will give you a receipt in full of all claims we have against you, and take only such provinces as vote aye upon the question. This we consider a very liberal offer on our part, and it is our ultimatum. If you do not accept it we propose to fight.

Such a course on the part of the administration, General Butler is confident, would electrify the whole country, and bring such a powerful public sentiment to the support of the President that his re-election would be sure to follow. England, he thinks, would come to our terms at once, when she found we were in earnest, and determined to enforce them. There would be no war, for England dare not to go to war with any first-class power. The provinces would vote to join us, or if only one or two of them should, we should have got in the entering wedge; the Dominion would be split in pieces, and the other provinces would be sure to come to us in a year or two. With a few millions we could pay the people whose property was actually destroyed by the British pirates, and we would more than get it back in a year by our increased revenue from our enlarged domain and our increased commerce.

It is understood that General Butler has already urged these views upon the administration.

EUGENIE IN ENGLAND.

A Stormy Interview with Plon-Plon.

The London *Daily News* of the 28th ultimo contains a long and interesting defense of the course of the Empress Eugenie, which appears to be authoritative. It claims that her residence at Chiselhurst is not a resort of intriguers, and the visits of the imperialists to her are not encouraged. The communication concludes with the following singular recital:—

"It is proper to add that family intrigues succeed no better with the Empress than those which are hatched from beyond the Rhine. What is known of the two interviews between the Empress and her cousin, Prince Napoleon, serves to show her firmness and her just appreciation of men as well as of circumstances. It is well known, indeed, that the Emperor's cousin has never been in any great odor of sanctity at the Tuileries, and that the Empress personally has taken little pains to conceal her prepossessions against one whom she has always considered the Emperor's enemy. The political temperament of Prince Napoleon and his philosophical and moral opinions were, it is true, but little in accordance with those of the Empress, and the sad events of which France has been the victim did not in any way tend to reconcile views or feelings between which there had been no possible point of contact. Be that as it may, and not to push an inquiry into psychological peculiarities, it is certain that the second and last visit of Prince Napoleon at Chiselhurst ended in an explosion. The Prince may protest as much as he likes, that will not alter the facts.

"During this last visit Prince Napoleon, with his usual impulsiveness, allowed himself to express somewhat harshly his opinions touching the different ministries of the last month of the Empire, and he went so far as to call one of them a ministry of idiots (*cretins*). Now, the sentiment of gratitude is very strong with the Empress, and she made reply to her illustrious cousin of which the following sentences convey the substance, if not the precise words:—'I know not, Monseigneur,' said the Empress, 'what you mean by a ministry of idiots, but what I do know is that down to the last moment the Emperor was served by devoted and faithful friends. For the last eighteen years you have opposed the empire. You and those about you have never ceased to undermine it; and to-day, when the Emperor is fallen, you pursue him still. Had you been at Paris on the 4th September you might have been able to give us good advice, but you were absent, as you have so often happened to be, at the moment of danger; of course to your great regret, as I do not doubt.' Upon this Prince Napoleon tarried no longer. He took up his hat and left the room."

PRUSSIAN BARBARITIES.

The Treatment of St. Quentin—Bazeilles a Heap of Ruins—Terrible Sufferings of the French.

Numerous copies of the following notices were placarded on the walls of St. Quentin, by order of the Prussian authorities, during their brief occupation:—

Very Important Notice.—The German military authority informs the public, that should a shot be fired on a single German soldier six inhabitants will be shot.

ST. QUENTIN, Oct. 21.—French Republic.—Notice.—The undersigned colonel commanding the German troops at St. Quentin makes it known to the inhabitants that the administration of the town will provisionally remain in the hands of the municipal committee.

If, however, after the departure of the troops fresh treacherous demonstrations or disturbance of any kind should take place so as to necessitate the return of the troops, the most vigorous measures will be resorted to against the town, higher contributions will have to be paid, and every individual compromised or suspected will be punished with death.

The Colonel commanding the troops.

VON KAHLDEN.

St. Quentin, October 22, 1870.

The following account of the occupation of St. Quentin by the Germans is taken from the *Echo du Nord*:—

The Prussians only remained in St. Quentin for the period necessary to collect the war contribution. They came on Friday by noon, and asked the sum of two million francs, under penalty of the town being pillaged. The members of the Municipal Committee were declared prisoners of war. It may be recollected that after their entrance into Laon they required one million, but were satisfied with the 230,000 francs that were offered to them. The St. Quentin Municipality tried to obtain some similar reduction, but less fortunate than that of Laon, it was obliged to pay within 24 hours a sum of 900,000 francs, and to contribute fifty horses. The horses which were presented not having been considered good enough, the contribution in cash was increased to 950,000 francs. The officers and soldiers were lodged with the inhabitants. The conditions imposed were that each soldier was to be fed by the inhabitant who gave him lodging. He was to be comfortably and substantially fed, and to receive one bottle of wine every day. The following day, that is on Saturday morning, half the garrison left St. Quentin to go and reinforce the corps which was to besiege La Fere. One thousand Prussians remained at St. Quentin, five hundred more watched the road between this town and La Fere. To hold so large a town as St. Quentin with so feeble a garrison, the Prussians trusted, as they always do, to the terror they inspire by the menaces of death, and also to the fact that the population was disarmed, for on the entrance of the Prussians into the town they were cautious enough to order, under penalty of death that arms of all kinds should be delivered up to them. On awaking on Sunday morning the population was quite surprised to discover that not one Prussian was to be seen, and everybody asked—What had become of them? Whatever may be the cause of the hurried departure of the Prussians, certain it is that on Sunday morning the corps occupying St. Quentin, and the small army which had been laying siege to La Fere, were precipitately proceeding for an unknown destination.

Terrible accounts come from Bazeilles, which was destroyed by the Prussians. A correspondent of a contemporary writes:—On the 25th instant I visited it for the fifth time, and ran a serious risk of being killed by the fearful avalanches of walls, which fall with a crash never to be forgotten, first to left, then to right, then in front of me, while I was endeavoring to persuade the people, estimated at 400 by the cure, who still sleep there, to leave their cellars, pigsties, etc., and sleep anywhere rather than among the ruins. Ten days ago I visited Bazeilles by night, and found six or seven families—one of ten, one of five, another of nine, another of four, another of eight persons, another of two or three—all ranged in a row in their cellars, like bottles of wine—men, women, and children mixed. At that time the cellars were not yet damp. Now they are saturated with rain, which pours in freely. May God help the poor people; it is almost beyond the help of man. At this moment Bazeilles is exactly like Pompeii. A month hence it will be a heap of stones, for the very ruins are falling in with dreadful crashes and choking up the entrances to the cellars, where a few poor wretches are still sleeping.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Her Approaching Marriage with the Marquis of Lorne.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes from London as follows:—

The probability of a marriage between the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise has for some time been talked about in England. A feeling has widely prevailed that as eligible Protestant princes are hard to find, and every year has made the failure of the male line of the royal family less likely, an alliance with the representative of one of the great historic families of the peerage would be very fit and proper. The royal marriage act prohibiting such alliances, except with the consent of the sovereign, was passed in the reign of George the Third, and had its origin in the very undesirable connection formed by that monarch's brothers, and the bickerings and jealousies which resulted from them.

The Princess Louise, in selecting a husband among her mother's subjects, could scarcely have made a choice less likely to cause jealousy than in fixing upon Lord Lorne. He belongs to a famous historic house; he is personally deserving and perfectly unassuming; his maternal grandmother, the late Duchess of Sutherland, was the Queen's dearest friend, and her companion and consoler in the darkest hour of her deep bereavement; and his mother has also enjoyed a large share of her sovereign's affection.

Although in point of rank and reputation second to none in the British peerage, the house of Argyll is in respect of wealth by no means in so advantageous a position, and the Princess's choice proves how slight an importance she and her mother attach to money as a means of happiness. John, Duke of Argyll, created also Duke of Greenwich in England, who plays so prominent and picturesque a part in the "Heart of Midlothian," had no son, and at his death a large slice of his fortune was divided among his daughters. The eldest married the heir of the then Duke of Buccleuch, carrying considerable wealth into that family. This circumstance, together with the reckless extravagance of subsequent holders of the title, has tended considerably to reduce the once princely revenues of the Dukes of Argyll. However, the present peer is so prudent and sensible a man, and real estate in Scotland increases so steadily in value, that probably another twenty years will see his vast property in a great degree free from incumbrances and adequate to support the dignity of the new alliance.

The dowry of the Princess Royal was $200,000, and an annuity of $40,000; that of Princess Louise of Hesse $150,000, and $30,000 annuity. Probably that of the Princess Louise will be fixed at a sum not exceeding that of the usual settlement made on the wife of a wealthy English nobleman, $25,000 a year.

Lord Lorne's only married sister is the wife of Earl Percy, eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland.

THE ELECTION.

The Result in New York—General Gains and Losses.

Governor Hoffman goes out of this city with a majority of 52,037, on a vote of 100,835, with a registration of 142,666. Two years ago his majority was 68,850. Mayor Hall's majority over Ledwith falls over 28,000 short of Governor Hoffman's, amounting to only 23,811. The Democratic majority in the State cannot yet be given with accuracy, but it is certainly not less than 30,000, and may turn out considerably more.

According to the best information yet attainable, the Assembly stands 66 Republicans to 62 Democrats; but as several districts are somewhat in doubt, the actual returns may vary the result, and possibly even change the majority.

We have lost three members of Congress in New York, in the Fifteenth, Eighteenth, and Thirtieth districts; we have probably lost three members in Illinois, in the Third, Fifth, and Eighth districts; one in Wisconsin, one in Michigan, several in Missouri, and perhaps one in Alabama; and have gained one in New Jersey, one in Minnesota, one or two in Kentucky, and three—possibly four—in Louisiana. The Republicans will have from 50 to 60 majority in the new House of Representatives. We deplore losses, but shall affect no regret that, coupled with the evil thus wrought, comes the corresponding benefit of a majority not so large as to breed dissensions or stimulate reckless action.—*N. Y. Tribune ed. to-day.*

History of the American Navy.

The new Admiral of the Navy is now engaged in the preparation of a history of the American Navy, its present condition, and its requirements. Admiral Porter will make the work thorough and complete, giving the most minute details, and following the navy and its improvements through all its stages. The report will be incorporated in the annual report to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy, and will be printed as a public document.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Circular from Jules Favre.

Why the Armistice Failed

Prussia Declared Responsible.

History of the Negotiations.

LATER ELECTION RETURNS.

Lutheran General Conference.

FROM EUROPE.

Circular of Jules Favre—Prussia Responsible for the Failure to Make Peace.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Advices have been received by balloon from Paris to the 8th instant Jules Favre had issued a circular to the representatives of France in foreign countries, assuring them that Prussia must assume the responsibility of rejecting the proposal of an armistice. Prussia proves anew, says Favre, in rejecting the armistice that she makes

War for Personal Aims

merely, and not for the interests of Germany. Nothing can apparently induce her to relinquish the pretext of the French refusal to cede her provinces to Prussia. She seeks our destruction and will be satisfied with nothing else.

Favre then proceeds to lay before the French ambassadors a detailed

Account of the Negotiations

with M. Bismarck for an armistice, and shows what he regards as the unreasonable demands of the Prussian authorities. He says the Prussians, since the fall of the empire, have twice refused to listen to the overtures for peace emanating from France. Now, however, after Paris has been besieged for fifty days without showing any signs of weakness, Prussia seems disposed to negotiate.

The Parisians, in consequence of the breaking out of a rebellion within the city, have created a government of defense which the neutral powers of Europe ought to recognise as the rightful government. Prussia has already recognized that government. M. Favre says the negotiations for an armistice were interrupted by the refusal of the Germans to permit the

Revictualling of Paris

during the term of the armistice. He says that he argued with the German authorities in favor of the necessity and propriety of such a victualling, showing that without such a concession the armistice would be no armistice at all, but continual war. The proposition was, therefore, rejected. The negotiations were then brought to an end because they clearly showed that Prussia was seeking to destroy the French army, and was equally anxious to destroy the French people, else she would not subject the non-combatants of the city of Paris to the

Horrors of Famine.

The neutral powers of Europe had demanded that an opportunity should be had for the assembling of the French Deputies, in order that the question of peace might be considered. This demand has been denied by Prussia, or practically denied, they being clogged with impossible conditions.

Prussia's charge that the absence of a French Government obliges her to starve Paris is false. The Prussian negotiations, which began with a fervent respect for the French people, cease with a refusal of the opportunity to hear them.

M. Favre concludes as follows:—"An armistice is the only means whereby the expression of the French people on the consequences of

The Imperial Crime

can be obtained. Prussia practically asks us to lay down our arms as a preliminary to a consultation of the national will, and that the population of Paris, men, women, and children, shall starve pending the vote. We call right and justice to witness against them. Germany herself, if consulted, will condemn them.

"The Government will faithfully attempt to render peace possible, and in that she will have the co-operation of the army of Paris. Meanwhile

Paris Calls to Arms

to show what a great people can do to defend their home, their honor, and their independence. You will make these facts known as the opportunity may arise."

French Naval Expedition.

CUXHAVEN, Nov. 10.—A French fleet is said to have passed here going to the north. The sea lights and buoys at the mouth of the Elbe consequently have been removed, and all the pilots forbidden to leave the port.

Garibaldi and the Franc-tireurs.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Germans have entered Montbeliard. It is reported that Garibaldi has had a quarrel with the franc-tireurs.

English Aeronauts Captured.

It is said that the Germans have captured a party of English aeronauts at Verdun. A number of French ex-officers at Versailles have been arrested for corresponding with the French.

The liberals in North Germany have prevailed in the elections thus far reported.

The Fate of the Metz Garrison.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10.—General Coffinieres, commandant of Metz during the siege, wrote to the journals here his conviction that the garrison of Metz should have had a different fate from that of the troops outside of the walls. He said he twice offered his resignation, because the council of war dissented from this view.

Prussia and Austria.

LONDON, Nov. 10—[Special to Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co.]—A Berlin despatch says Prussia's disregard of Austria's attempts at peace intervention causes apprehensions of complications between the two countries.

An unfriendly feeling is already engendered

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 10—11·30 A. M.—Consols 93⅛@93⅜ for both money and account. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89¼; of 1865, 88⅞; of 1867, 90¼; 10-40s, 87¾. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 19; Illinois Central, 112¾; Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull; [illegible] uplands, [illegible]; middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales.

FROM THE WEST.

Death of Rev D. Howe Allen.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—The Rev. D. Howe Allen, D.D., Professor Emeritus of the Lane Theological Seminary, died at Granville yesterday from paralysis. He had been afflicted about three years. He was called to the Lane Seminary in 1830, from the Marietta College, to fill the chair of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology, and subsequently was assigned to the chair of Systematic Theology. In 1867, on account of declining health, he was appointed Professor Emeritus. Dr. Allen died at the age of about 65. His remains will be interred at Walnut Hill Cemetery.

Freight Agents' Association.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The regular semi-annual meeting of the General Freight Agents' Association of the United States and Canadas was held at the Sherman House in this city yesterday. There were 43 railway and transportation companies represented. E. A. Wadsworth, of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, presided, and H. W. Hubbard, of the Vandalia line, acted as Secretary. The most important business transacted was the adoption of a revised classification of freight, which, however, is subject to the approval of the New York Central.

The reduction of five per cent. on the rates for compressed cotton, weighing 18,000 pounds or more per car, adopted at Louisville two months since, was repealed. The rates on compressed cotton made at the same time were affirmed. The next meeting will be held in San Francisco on the 12th of April next.

Lutheran General Conference.

LANCASTER, Ohio, Nov. 10.—At the session of the Lutheran General Conference yesterday the Emigrant House connected with the Castle Garden Mission at New York was placed under the management of a separate committee. The English Church Book Committee was instructed to insert a series of family prayers in the next edition of the Church books, and to make no alterations in the rubrical directions concerning the confession of sins. The committee was also instructed to hasten the publication of a Sunday-school hymn book, with appropriate music for service and hymns.

The new provisions of the German hymn-book were referred to the district synods for examination and approval.

The council held a session in the afternoon.

Woollen Mill Burned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 10.—The woollen mill of Jackson, Swayne & Dunn, at Richmond, Indiana, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $100,000. Small insurance.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Alabama Election.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 10.—About half of the State has been heard from, including most of the Republican strongholds. The Democrats have overcome the majority of Grant of 4240 and have gone beyond it.

The balance of the State will go largely Democratic. The Democrats have elected three and probably four Congressmen and a large majority of the House of Representatives. No election for Senators. As far as heard from there was not a disturbance of any kind at any election poll in the State.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Stocks strong. Money 4@6 per cent. Gold, 110⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 108¾; do. 1864, 107¼; do. 1865, do. 107⅜; do. 1865, new, 109⅜; do. 1867, 109⅝; do. 1868, 109⅞; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, 63½; Missouri 6s, 91¼; Canton Co., 70; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 98⅜; Erie, 23⅞; Reading, 102; Adams Express, 67⅛; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 94⅜; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 113⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 41⅝.

AMERICAN GIRAFFES.

A New Arrival on this Continent—Interesting to Naturalists.

A gentleman who came down from Fort Buford, says the Sioux City *Daily Times*, gives us the following information regarding a species of animal hitherto unknown on this continent:—

"Sir John E. Packenham, an officer in the English army, who had been spending the last year in her Majesty's northern provinces, arrived at Fort Buford with an animal of rare beauty, and never before caught on this continent, nor has it been known till late years that this species existed in this country. It is of the same family as the giraffe, or cameleopard, of Africa, and is known to naturalists as the Tygomelia. They are known to inhabit the high table lands of Cashmere and Hindoo Rosh, but are more frequently seen on the high peaks of the Himalaya Mountains. The animal was taken when quite young, and is thoroughly domesticated, and follows its keeper like a dog. It is only four months old, and ordinarily stands about five feet high, but is capable of raising its head two feet, which makes the animal seven feet when standing erect. It is of a dark brown or mouse color, large projecting eyes, with slight indications of horns growing out. This wonderful animal was caught north of Lake Athabasca, on the waters of Mackenzie's river. It has a craw similar to the pelican, by which means it can carry subsistence for several days. It was very fleet, being able to outfoot the fastest horse in the country. The black dapper spots on the rich brown color make it one of the most beautiful animals in existence, more beautiful than the leopard of the Chinese jungle. Sir John did not consider it safe to transport his pet by water down the Mississippi River, fearing the uncertain navigation and the great change of climate from the Manitabo to the sunny South. He has, therefore, wisely concluded to go by way of St. Paul, Minn. The commander at Fort Buford furnishes him an escort for the trip. He will then proceed through Canada to Montreal, where he will ship his charge to England."

A BRUISER'S WIFE.

Mrs. Coburn Shot by Her Pugilistic Husband.

About 4 o'clock this morning, as Officer Quinn, of the Fifteenth precinct, was patrolling his post on Broadway, near Eighth street, he was approached by a woman in a half-nude state, who asked to be taken to the Eighth Ward Station House. She said her name was Mrs. Coburn, and that her husband, Joe Coburn, the prize-fighter, had just shot her through the right shoulder at their rooms in the New York Hotel. Quinn took the woman to the Fifteenth Precinct Station House, where Police Surgeon Freely dressed her wounds. Officer Quinn, with two other policemen, went to the New York Hotel, corner of Eighth street and Broadway, and arrested Coburn, who was asleep in bed. He was subsequently arraigned at Jefferson Market, but his wife failed to make any charge. Judge Fowler discharged the prisoner. Coburn's account of the affair is that he came home drunk, and while trying to take off his clothes, preparatory to going to bed, his pistol accidentally went off, the ball striking his wife in the right shoulder, as above stated. Mrs. Coburn, when taken to the station house, said that her husband had fired at her three times. This is probably the truth, as Coburn was in a beastly state of intoxication, and had not recovered from the effects of his drunk this morning.—*N. Y. Democrat, last evening.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1870.

The demand for money in this market on call is quite active, and large amounts change hands from day to day in speculative transactions in connection with operations at the Stock Board. The banks discount quite freely for their depositors, but they are firm in tone and readily obtain 5½@6 per cent. The discounting is also done nominally at the latter figure, but in the outside market money is not accessible in large or small amounts at less than 7 per cent. on A 1 paper, with collateral security. The main feature to-day is steadiness.

Gold is steady and rather weak, the sales opening at 110⅝, and closing at 110½.

Government bonds are quiet, but quite steady at yesterday's figures.

At the Stock Board there was considerable activity, and prices were stronger, but the bulk of the business was in Reading Railroad, which sold largely at 51 3-16@51 1-16. State 6s, war loan, sold at 104½, and new City 6s at 102½. Pennsylvania sold at 59¼@59½, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46⅝. 38⅝ b. o. was bid for Catawissa preferred, and 43½ for Little Schuylkill.

In the balance of the list, which was firm, the only sales were in Lehigh at 32½, and Schuylkill preferred at 16½.

The Catawissa Railroad has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. Books close on the 15th and reopen on the 17th inst.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New. 102½	500 sh Read ls.b30.51 3-16
$100 C & A m 6s, '89 93	100 do.b5wn&i.51 3-16
$7000 Pa 6s W L Cp. 2days.... 104½	100 do.....b60. 51⅛
$100 do.....reg. 104½	200 do...b30.51 3-16
$500 Bel. & Del 3m. 85½	100 do.....s30. 51⅛
$2000 W Jer 7s...ls. 95½	100 do......... 51⅛
$500 Pa 6s 2 se.... 105⅝	100 do..s30wn.51 1-16
$500 do......... 105⅝	200 do... s60.51 1-16
100 sh Penna.opg&l. 59½	6 do......... 51⅛
3 do...opg.. 59¼	200 do......s5. 51⅛
5 sh Acad Mus.... 99	100 do.....b3. 51⅛
5 do......... 99	100 do.. ..b30. 51⅛
20 sh Leh V R.... 59¼	100 do. ..s15.51 1-16
200 sh Leh N.b30.ls 32½	1500 do.......ls. 51⅛
100 do.....b60. 32½	500 do.....b30. 51⅛
100 sh Sch Nav Pf.. 16½	200 do ls.51 1-16
400 sh O C & A R.b30 lots.... 46⅝	100 do.....b60. 51⅛
200 sh Read R.ls.51 3-16	200 do....2d.51 1-16
	200 do..s10wn.51 1-16

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 108⅜@108⅝; do. 1864, 107½@107⅝; do. Nov. 1865, 107½@107⅝; do. do., July, 109½@109¾; do. do., 1867, 109½@109¾; do. 1868, 109⅞@110⅛; 10-40s, 106½@106⅝; Pacifics, 111⅜@111⅝. Gold, 110½.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@113⅝; do. 1862, 108½@108⅝; do. 1864, 107¼@107½; do. 1865, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 1865, new, 109⅜@109⅝; do. 1867, do. 109⅝@109¾; do. 1868, do. 109⅞@110; 10-40s, 106⅜@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111⅜; Gold, 110¼@110½; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 825@835; Central Pacific Railroad, 905@915; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 730@745.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@114; 5-20s of 1862, 108¼@108½; do. 1864, 107⅜@107½; do. 1865, 107½@107⅝; do., July, 1865, 109½@109¾; do., July, 1867, 109⅝@109¾; do. July, 1868, 109⅞@110⅛; 5s 10-40, 106½@106¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅜@111½. Gold, 111½@111¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Nov. 10.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $26 ⅌ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed continues in demand and 350 bushels sold at $6·40. Prices of Timothy were nominal. Flaxseed cannot be quoted over $2@2·12.

The Flour market remains in a spiritless condition, and the tendency of prices is in favor of buyers. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·50@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·37½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·50; Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7, and fancy brands at $7·25@8·75, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but holders were firm in their views. Sales of 5000 bushels Indiana red, $1·39@1·40; 400 bushels white at $1·46; 800 bushels Iowa Spring at $1·34; and some amber at $1·42@1·45. Rye may be quoted at 93c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is firm, and in limited demand. Sales of 3000 bushels at 90c. for yellow; 75c. for new do.; and 83@87 for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 60 000 bushels at 54@55c. for white Western; 53@54c. for old Pennsylvania; and 52c. for Delaware.

Whisky is dull, and offered at 89c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Arrived, steamships Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, and Morro Castle, from Havana.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......NOVEMBER 10

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........45 | 11 A. M.......49 | 2 P. M.......51

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hercules, Doughty, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Constancia, Arrecochea, Bilboa, Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Salvor, Herring, 24 hours from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Ortolan, Leeman, 8 days from St. Marys, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Collins, from Boston.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

☞ Schr Lizzie Batchelder, arrived yesterday fm Boston, is consigned to D. S. Stetson & Co.; not as before reported.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wabeno, Dalrymple, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Liverpool 27th ult.

Ship Southern Chief, Higgins, sailed from Montevideo Sept. 19, for the United States.

Steamers De Soto, Morton, from New Orleans; Magnolia, Nickerson, from Savannah; and William P. Clyde, Sherwood, from Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Nor. bark Poseidon, Knudsen, hence for Rotterdam, was spoken 24th ult., lat. 48 25, long. 19 42.

Bark Elizabeth, Decker, hence, at Aarhaus 23d ultimo.

Bark Charles Gumm, Trefry, hence, at Brouwershaven 27th ult.

Bark Bessie North, Porter, hence for Hamburg, was off Deal 27th ult.

Bark Maggie Louisa, Cain, hence for Hull, passed Deal 28th ult.

Bark Herman, Hichborn, hence for Amsterdam, passed Deal 29th ult.

Bark Josepha, Friedrichs, hence for Stettin, at Elsinore 24th ult.

Bark Sirian Star, Corning, hence, at Falmouth 27th inst.

Bark De Geer, Tellefsen, hence, at Helvoet 27th instant.

Barks Caprera, Planchant, and Heroine, Mayo, hence, at Leghorn 24th ult.

Bark Rebecca Caruana, Liesegang, hence, at Trieste 24th ult.

Schrs B. K. Vaughn, Pierson, from Boston; Wm. H. Rowe, Whittemore, from Fall River; and Raven's Wing, York, from Stonington, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schrs West Dennis, Crowell; A. W. Pratt, Howe; Searsville, Chase; and J. E. Pratt, Nicholson, hence for Boston; F. G. Warner, Dickerson; J. Clark, Fowler; J. A. Crawford, Young; and Isabella Thompson, Endicott, do. for Providence; Restless, Baxter, do. for Portland; S. H. Cady, Wood, do. for Salem; Lily, Murney, do. for Bridgeport; H. H. Read, Bowman, do. for New Bedford; and Edith May, Higgins, do. for Plymouth, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

FAILURE OF THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE—IS PARIS DOOMED?

From the N. Y. Herald.

The friends of peace and humanity everywhere must deeply regret the failure of the proposed armistice between the great belligerents in Europe. All hoped that the dreadful carnage would be suspended long enough to allow the French nation to elect a Constituent Assembly, and to give a fair expression of public sentiment on proposals for peace. There was a hope, too, that if an armistice could be concluded for this purpose the war would not be renewed. The news from Europe has destroyed these hopes. The provisional government of France wanted food to be admitted into Paris for the twenty-five days of armistice, so that the city might not be in a worse condition for defense and resistance should the war be resumed at the end of that time. Of course if France and Prussia could not agree upon terms of peace the former would be in a worse condition for resistance at the expiration of the armistice, through the consumption of the limited amount of food in the beleaguered city of Paris. The object of the French Government was to maintain the *status quo*, so that each of the belligerents should be in the same and as good position for resuming hostilities should peace not be made. Then it appears the French authorities wanted Alsace and Lorraine to vote for members of the Constituent Assembly. The Prussians refused both these conditions. Thereupon M. Thiers, who was negotiating on the part of the French at the Prussian royal headquarters, was recalled, and the proposed armistice failed.

Did the French Provisional Government really desire an armistice? Was it afraid of submitting the question of peace to the people? Was it apprehensive of the popular vote being against itself and the republic? There is a suspicion that the men who compose that Government cared less about peace or France than maintaining their own power at any cost. It is thought by some that they are pandering to the passions of the worst classes, regardless of the welfare of the country, for the purpose of holding the reins of power. It may be so; still the latest news shows that the people in Paris, at least, sustain the defiant attitude of the Government. It is not unlikely that if the Government had accepted the Prussian terms for an armistice it would have fallen before the fury of the populace. The situation was a critical one, undoubtedly, though we think Jules Favre, Trochu, Gambetta, and all the other leaders of the French in this crisis should have risked something and have taken the responsibility to save Paris and the country from further disasters.

While we admire the heroism of the French people we cannot close our eyes to the stern facts of their disorganized and terrible condition. We cannot but see that they are in the grip of the mighty hoses of Germany, and that their struggles are like those of the laocoon, hopelessly enveloped and writhing in the coils of the serpents. With all their fine armies destroyed and six or seven hundred thousand veteran, well disciplined, and splendidly handled troops of the enemy on their soil, how can they hope to turn the tide of battle? Paris may make a brave defense, but it must fall in time before the vast forces and resources of the enemy. Unless something should occur—some other proposition be made and accepted for an armistice or for peace—the beautiful and gay capital of Europe is doomed. This splendid capital of the civilized world must fall as Strasburg and Metz have fallen. It is a sad event to contemplate, and one that in the pages of history would not redound to the honor of Prussia if it pushes the war to such an extremity. Still the French will have to bear the blame for not yielding to the fate of war and the inexorable demands of the conqueror.

It is possible some other terms may be proposed to end this fearfully bloody war, either by the Prussians or through the interposition of foreign powers, though the prospect at present is gloomy. While none of the monarchical nations of Europe can be expected to look with favor upon the incipient French republic, it is not to their interest to see the nation destroyed or to have Prussia overwhelmingly powerful. It is possible, then, that as the late proposed armistice has failed, some of the great powers, if not all, may yet find a solution for the difficulty. We hope that may be so; that Paris and France may be saved, and that this bloodiest of modern wars may soon be ended.

THE BALLOT-BOX AND THE JUDICIARY.

From the N. Y. Times.

There is one lesson taught, or rather strongly brought home to us, by the recent conviction of Terence Quinn by the United States Court, which we cannot ponder too seriously, more particularly as the people of this State will in a couple of years have another opportunity of saying whether or no they are satisfied with an elective judiciary, or, in other words, with the State courts as they are. Everybody acknowledges now that it is not possible, with the legal machinery provided by the State, to punish fraudulent practices at elections, when they are committed by members of the majority. It is safe to say that this is not only true of the State of New York, but of every State in the Union in which the Judges are elective. Of course in the country districts, in which manners are still pure, the population educated, intelligent, and well to do, the evil is now and always will be less rife than it is in the large cities; and the defects of our elected courts as regards this duty are, therefore, less apparent. But it is quite certain that the success in cheating which had attended Democratic efforts here, and the way in which the State courts had been robbed of all terrors for evil-doers in this particular matter of election frauds, would speedily have introduced similar practices into every city in the Union in which the majority was as ignorant and vicious as Democratic majorities in the great cities usually are. The whole machinery of popular government in our great centres of wealth and population would have become a disgusting farce if Congress had not interfered.

But is it not disgraceful that Congress should have to interfere? Is it not most extraordinary that a great self-governing community like New York cannot provide the means of punishing the violators of its own laws, and those laws, too, passed for the protection of the most important of all the processes of our political life, the election of public officers? Is it not too bad that even the Republicans of the country districts should have been as lukewarm, as they were when the Constitutional Convention met, about putting an end to a system which has brought us to the pass which made it necessary to carry Quinn before Judge Woodruff? It must be remembered that "repeating," and other offenses of a similar character, are punishable by State laws. The sole reason why Congress had to take charge of our elections, is that we could not get the State laws enforced, and the reason why we could not get the State laws enforced was that Judges elected by universal suffrage, and dependent on the Tammany ring for renomination, could not be got to give decisions adverse to the interests of the dominant party. What gives the Federal Judiciary its value in the matter is not that it is Federal, but that it holds office for life. If our State Judges held office for life, or were only removable by a change in the Constitution, most assuredly we should not have to go into the Federal Courts to have our repeaters brought to justice. There are on the New York bench plenty of men as good as any on the United States bench, and the United States judges are chosen from among just such men as, we are glad to say, evil as the times are, still compose the bulk of the New York bar; but we have a judicial system which really, except in the case of the Court of Appeals, seems framed to stimulate whatever is bad in the judge's nature, or paralyze what is good. The result is that we have to go to the United States Courts to protect the purity of our elections, and we are only saying what every lawyer knows to be true, when we say that we would all go there, too, for the protection of our property, if we could. As it is, every case involving large interests, in this city at least, which can by any twisting or turning of constitutional provisions be got into the Federal Courts, is got into them. In other words, not only has the experiment made in various States, of an elective judiciary, with short terms of office, been proved a failure, but the system of appointment or life tenure is an acknowledged success. Wherever people have the choice between the State Courts and the Federal Courts they choose the latter; and this not because the Federal judges are always more learned lawyers or more upright men than the State judges, but because they sit under a system which insures their independence.

Democratic orators are constantly prating about centralization of late years. Centralization is indeed almost the only theme they do not find too delicate to handle. But if there be any tendency to centralization, it is Democratic politicians who are creating and fostering it. The danger of centralization does not lie in what men in Congress say or enact, but in what people through the country feel. The great ends of government, after all, are security for life and property, and for the free play of the faculties. As long as State laws and State Judges provide this, within the limits prescribed by the Constitution, we may rely upon it local self-government will have too many attractions for the popular mind to make it possible for Congress to encroach on it. But only let rascally politicians succeed in doing what they are doing in New York—diffusing through the community a deep sense of insecurity, with regard not only to their possessions and their persons, but with regard to the enjoyment of their political rights—and the seeds of centralization will indeed be sown. If anybody wants to see the four men who have done most to promote centralization in this State, he must take a look at Hoffman and Tweed and Barnard and Cardozo. There is worse injury done to State rights in Room No. 13 in one day than Congress could do in ten years.

ARE THE INHABITANTS OF OTHER WORLDS MEN?

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, answering in the *Christian Union* a correspondent who interrogates him concerning the spiritual condition of the inhabitants of the other planets of the solar system, first questions whether there are any such inhabitants at all, and then goes on to remark as follows:—

"But admitting that the other orbs are populated with rational and intelligent creatures, it by no means follows that they have had a history like our own race, or that they psychologically resemble us. It is not probable that the human species exhausts the possibilities of variation."

In the first place, Mr. Beecher ought to be able to do more than barely admit the possibility of there being other inhabited worlds than our own. A man of his large and liberal views ought to see, without argument, the absurdity of supposing that the countless stars, which astronomy teaches us are so many suns, shine only for the sake of the feeble light which, on moonless nights, they afford this little earth, or even that the many planets which surround us are mere barren masses of matter. If the Creator be at all a being of such power and goodness combined as every religion represents him to be, his creation of intelligent beings cannot be limited to the narrow area with which we are acquainted. And, if there are such beings, it is equally illogical to suppose that they differ from us in any essential particular, either as to the body or as to the soul.

The tendency of science is, without exception, towards the demonstration of the unity of creation, and of the substantial harmony of all its parts. From the most elevated man down to the lowest reptile, comparative zoology traces a chain of gradual descent, each step of which retains a resemblance to one common human form. The vegetable kingdom has its analogies to the animal, and the mineral, again, to the vegetable. The botanist shows that in the tree there is a system of bloodvessels and lungs and physiological functions, which are a perfect counterpart of the corresponding system in the human body; and in the process of crystallization and chemical combination, there are many features of resemblance to vegetable growth. As to the races of men, they differ among themselves only in superficial details, and not in essentials. No exploration has yet revealed men without human bodies, heads, legs, and arms, or without hearts and lungs and other vital organs, or wanting in any of the fundamental constituents of the human mind. To crown all, we are told in the Bible that man was created in the image and likeness of God, thus clearly indicating that the Deity himself is the common type of which all men are finite and imperfect copies. To those who, like Mr. Beecher, profess to accept the Bible as a divine revelation, this should be decisive as proving the unity of the races on this planet at least.

But if the inhabitants of this earth, widely scattered as they are, and differing as they do in color, features, and outward appearance, are yet alike in their essential bodily and mental characteristics, and if all the inferior works of creation have a unity with man and with each other, by what process of reasoning can it be made to appear probable that the creatures on any other planet are not substantially just such beings as we are? If we find throughout the world with which we are acquainted a uniformity of type, why should that uniformity cease with our boundaries, especially if we admit that the same God created them and us? Mr. Beecher may talk as much as he pleases about not exhausting the "possibilities of variation," but unless he limits that variation by fidelity to the common divine image, he talks of what is impossible on any other hppothesis than that of a plurality of gods.

NO, THANK YOU.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The London *Spectator*, discussing "the use of Prince-Dukes," proposes among the public employments in which the Marquis of Lorne, after he becomes the husband of a Royal Princess, will be peculiarly serviceable, that of British ambassador at Washington. We most earnestly hope the young man will stay at home. We have no doubt that he is an excellent person; but an event so portentous as the introduction of a Royal Princess into Washington society is not to be contemplated without terror. The effluence of titled aristocracy, even of the humbler sort, has a painful effect upon the American character; and a winter at Washington, with Queen Victoria's daughter presiding over the hospitalities of the British embassy, would be to sensible and thinking people almost unendurable. We hate to be impolite, but the truth is, the women of this noble republic are not to be trusted in the society of the children of royalty. They are too ready to get upon their knees. What a hideous arena of ignoble manœuvres the national capital would become when half the fashionable women of the United States were there scheming for the favors of the Princess Louise! What envy would tear the bosoms of the fair, what wrath would shoot from jealous eyes, what vulgar elation would follow every social victory! Going to Washington would be something like getting presented at court, and we should have here at home, right under our eyes, degrading our daily lives and convulsing our families, all the petty intrigue, meanness, vanity, and self-abasement which distinguished a certain section of the American colony in Paris during the palmy days of the empire. We prefer a simple gentleman like Mr. Thornton to any such gorgeous embassy as the *Spectator* is kind enough to propose for us. The Princess Louise would doubtless be a boon to some capitals, but not to ours. She would, so to speak, take all the starch out of the moral character of the American woman.

THE NEGRO AND COTTON PICKING.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Journals in the cotton States complain of the scarcity of labor for cotton picking. The chief trouble is with the negroes, who are up to their eyes in politics, and spurn the most tempting offers to pull the crop. A Florida paper says that the negroes there "have become so excited on the subject of politics that the planters have great difficulty in getting their crops harvested." The Memphis *Appeal* asserts that "though the fields are white with cotton, the picking force is inadequate. Many negroes are deserting the fields, and efforts are making to supply their places with white labor." The Galveston *News* remarks—"many of our freedmen refuse 75 cents to $1 and upwards, specie (per 100 lbs.), for cotton picking." To head off, as far as we could, this misfortune of the scarcity of labor at the most critical time, which occurred last year, which occurs this year, and which will occur every year as long as the freedmen are the prey of political colporteurs, we have strenuously recommended the importation of Chinamen to the South. This is the first and best remedy for the ills prevalent not only at this time of cotton harvesting, but at all times and in all pursuits at the South under the new order of things. To Chinese labor the Southern planter, and many a Northern manufacturer, too, will have to come at last. But, foreseeing the great obstacles that would be thrown in the way of getting hands, we told European immigrants idling in the North (less for want of work than for the disposition to do it) to buy tickets and go South by the middle of October, and there in the cotton fields they would find plenty of not over-hard occupation at good wages. Once there, we counselled them to stay and work plantations on shares, making the contracts from January next. We showed how well this had paid where the experiment was tried. Immigrants newly landed, or citizens not well-to-do in the North, who took our advice, are now thankful for it. Such is, or was, the scarcity of labor owing to the profound immersion of the negro in politics, that the New Orleans *Price Current*, in a recent article, thought it would be cheap to give free railroad or steamboat tickets and return to hands in the North to go to Louisiana, Texas, or Arkansas, and $1·50 per day and rations for the whole six months from October 15 to April 15. The laborer during that period would escape the cost of extra fuel and clothing of a northern winter, be well fed, and have at the end of six months, if saving, over $225 clean cash in his pocket—more, probably, than he ever had before. Perhaps some such scheme will be organized for the next season. It is not too late for Northern laborers to make a good thing out of the South this winter. But they must pitch in at once, and on their own account, not dawdle about the great cities waiting for some Southern committee to hunt them up.

THE AGE OF STEEL.

From the Industrial Bulletin.

There has been during the past few years a very large number of inventions announced having for their object to convert iron into steel by some cheap and simple process. Cast iron is a compound or mixture of iron and carbon, from which steel differs by having less portion of carbon, and wrought iron is nearly free from carbon. The usual process of making steel is to convert pig iron into wrought iron, which is then recarbonized in the cementing furnace. These processes are tedious and costly, and the minds of inventors, both here and abroad, have been in a ferment, with the purpose of discovering, and often with the belief that there had been discovered, a short cut which would turn molten iron directly into steel, and their chemical processes have been triumphantly announced as successful, and have had short-lived celebrity. The failure of ninety-nine methods in no way disconcerts the discoverer of the one hundredth, and the proprietors of iron works are constantly annoyed by the sanguine inventors who possess a secret way of making steel, which they wish to have tested on a large scale for the purpose of demonstrating its incalculable value.

The fallacy in the numberless methods which have disappointed the hopes of their projectors consists in the fact that English and American pig iron not only contain carbon which must be eliminated to bring it up to the standard of steel, but also certain substances called impurities—silica, phosphorus, and sulphur. It is comparatively easy to get rid of the carbon, but very difficult to purge away these other deleterious matters, and it is not enough to take away the greater part of them, for more than a mere trace is destructive to the production of steel. It is the fact that some brands of pig iron contain less than 2 per cent. of carbon, or about the percentage of the finest brands of steel, but the presence of some or all of the impurities we have alluded to renders them worthless for the uses of steel.

The difference between the Bessemer and other processes consists mainly in this, that his method removes all the carbon, and with it all foreign substances, while the others aim to reduce the carbon to a certain required point, a proportional amount of the impurities remaining with it. Bessemer, after removing all impurities, recarbonizes the molten metal by the introduction of spiegelisen, a metal having a definite proportion of carbon, and containing no deleterious substances whatever. It may be doubted if Mr. Bessemer was the discoverer of the principles involved in his process, as William Kelley, of Ohio, claimed priority, but he invented and perfected machinery for conducting the operations successfully.

The manufacture of Bessemer steel has extended very greatly in England and France and Germany, and within a short time has been successfully conducted in the United States. Owing to the novelty of the operations, and to the fact that many qualities of iron prove refractory and unfitted for the process, experiments in the manufacture in this country have been very costly, and a considerable proportion have been failures.

Foreign manufacturers, alarmed by the efforts to establish steel works on the Bessemer plan in the United States, reduced their prices, until they were invoicing their steel rails at a rate below that at which the best quality of American wrought iron rails can be produced. Unfortunately, as Bessemer steel rails were a new product, not named in the tariff of 1861 and its supplements, they fell into the general clause covering unenumerated fabrics of steel, and were subject to an *ad valorem* duty of forty-five per cent. The effect of fraudulent under-valuations to cheat the revenue, and of *bona fide* reductions of price to break down the market, has been to greatly embarrass the new works starting up in this country, and a large amount of money has been sunk in the business.

The specific duty of 1½ cents per pound imposed by the new tariff bill is not more than the equivalent of the former *ad valorem* duty, if it could have been honestly collected, and the outcry of the free-traders about an increase of duty on Bessemer steel is doubly a falsehood. That the manufacture could not be carried on in this country under former tariff rates has been clearly demonstrated; but the guaranty of stability which is given by the bill passed at last session will breathe new life into the business, and we may expect such experiments to be conducted in different parts of the country with various ores, and such improvements in machinery to be made as will enable us to substitute steel for many of the uses in which iron is now employed.

That we only do this through home production must be readily apparent to everybody except the agents of foreign steel manufacturers and the newspapers paid by them to abuse everybody engaged in the laudable work of establishing this new and most important industry of the United States.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AN APPEAL—The NEWSBOYS' HOME ASSOCIATION makes this appeal to the public for pecuniary aid:—The Home was opened in December last at No. 918 Locust street, that property having been purchased by the association and fitted and furnished for its special purposes.

Two meals a day, two hours' schooling every evening, except Saturday, baths and comfortable beds are provided for its inmates. For these privileges each boy is required to pay a small sum out of his daily earnings. They have also the exclusive benefit of a Sunday-school, which is under the efficient management of experienced teachers.

About fifteen thousand meals have been supplied and nine thousand beds occupied in the house since it was opened. The family at present consists of sixteen boys, whose ages range from seven to fourteen years. The association is their only protector, and they willingly submit to its discipline and restraints, which, among other things, keep them from the streets after the evening meal.

As winter approaches others will seek this protection. It is not for newsboys only. Very few of that class require it, as nearly all of them have homes, and are able to take care of themselves.

The special objects of our solicitude are the smaller boys who roam the streets, some of them picking up a precarious livelihood by their childish endeavors, and others driven out by their drunken parents to beg or starve, or to seek shelter and sustenance in the nurseries of crime. It is easier for the neglected boy to surrender himself to the arms of vice than to find a virtuous home in a large city. Hence, our prisons are occupied by convicts who have become hardened in crime before reaching the age of manhood, and every day adds to the number.

We earnestly appeal to our fellow-citizens for the means to continue and enlarge the sphere of our endeavors to help the shivering little boys who seek our protection. We derive no aid from the public authorities. Contributions in sums of one dollar or more may be sent through the Post Office to either of the undersigned:

CHARLES GIBBONS, President.
FRANK H. CLARK, Treasurer.
ENOCH LEWIS, Secretary.
Mrs. E. W. Clark, 2020 Spruce street.
Mrs. Charles Gibbons, 1920 West Rittenhouse Square.
Mrs. Edward G. Townsend, 1903 Walnut.
Mrs. Robert Pettit, 1509 Spruce.
Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith, 1516 Pine.
Mrs. John Clayton, 1911 Walnut.
Mrs. Samuel Parrish, 249 South Thirteenth.
Mrs. Mary Adams, 1908 Spruce.
Mrs. Edward Hopkins, 917 Clinton.
Mrs. Hannah E. Gilpin, 612 Spruce.
Mrs. Robert R. Corson, 220 South Broad.
Miss Susan Linnard, 1133 Spruce.
Mrs. M. A. R. Yarnall, 123 South Thirty-ninth.
Miss Cummins, Fifteenth st. and Girard av. 1t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 M No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY will be held, in conformity with the By-laws, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1870, at the office of the Company, Room No. 8, No. 518 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, when an election will be held for Nine Directors, one of whom shall be President, to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business will be transacted as may present itself. 10 28 sw4t

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 200,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 200,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 33,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 120,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 50,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 48 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 3 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are *bona fide* in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER,

(*Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.*)

I (or we), of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at ———, ——— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:—

..... cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot..... $.....
..... cubic feet, curved timber, at $—— per foot..... .....
..... cubic feet timber, at $—— per ft. .....
..... Total quantity. Total value.. .....

(*The total value to be likewise written in full.*)

Should *my (or our)* offer be accepted, *I (or we)* request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at ——— for signature and certificate.

Date ———.

[Signature], A. B.
C. D.

Witness:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ——— ———, in the State of ——— ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— ——— is accepted, *he (or they)* will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Date ———.

[Signatures] C. D.
E. F.

Witness:

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 lawtv

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES—U. S. NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 425 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, Nov. 12 for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following articles, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where they must be delivered, when required, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:—

FOR BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Shafting, Pulleys, Couplings, Hangers, and Collars, specifications of which will be furnished on application to the Naval Constructor, Navy Yard.

FOR BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

100 Brass Padlocks.
4 Jack Screws for heavy pivot guns.

For full particulars, time of delivery, etc., apply at ORDNANCE OFFICE, Navy Yard.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office.

A. W. RUSSELL,
11 4 Paymaster U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items *one, two,* and *three,* and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.
2. For removing the trees and clearing the ground.
3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete.
4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
5. For concrete foundations, per cubic foot.
6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
8. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY CO.,
No. 102 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1870.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until and including the 25th day of November, 1870, for the construction of the National Railway, extending from the city of Philadelphia to Yardleyville, on the Delaware river; and the Millstone and Trenton Railroad and certain other railroads connecting therewith, and forming, with said connections, a continuous line from the city of Philadelphia to the Hudson river, opposite the city of New York.

Plans and specifications may be had and examined at the office of the National Railway Company, and also at the office of J. B. CULVER, Engineer, No. 23 MONTGOMERY Street, Jersey City, on and after the 10th of November.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

ROBERT R CORSON, Secretary.
11 8 9 14 2t
HENRY M. HAMILTON,
MATTHEW BAIRD,
JACOB RIEGEL,
A. S. LIVINGSTON,
CHARLES W. DUPUY, Committee.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for furnishing Supplies to the Board of Public Education," will be received at the Office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, addressed to the undersigned, until TUESDAY, December 13th, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the supply of all BOOKS and STATIONERY to be used in the Public Schools of Philadelphia during the year 1871. The proposals must state the price and quality of the books and articles of Stationery proposed to be furnished, and accompanied by a sample of each item. The Committee reserve the right to reject all supplies not in accordance with sample. A list of books, etc., as authorized by the Board can be seen at the Secretary's Office.

By order of the Committee on Supplies.

N. J. HOFFMAN,
11 10 29 D6 13 Chairman.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 24, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1870, for the erection of a building of wood (officers' quarters) at Fort McHenry, Md., according to plans and specifications which can be seen at this Office, Depot Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., and office of Captain C. A. Alligood, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Baltimore, Md.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not considered to the interest of the public service.

The envelope to be endorsed "Proposal for Building at Fort McHenry, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY G. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
10 28 Chf. Qr. Mr. 3d Qr. Mrs. District,
Dept. of the East.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 4 No. 2000 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 1½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. 9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
S. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 3 6m

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The report of the fifth annual Convocation of the Grand Circle of the State of Pennsylvania, B. U. (H. F.) C. of A., just issued, states there are fifty-three Circles, exclusive of two Degree Circles, in the State, of which nineteen are in this city. The membership now numbers nearly 5000.

—The wife of Michael Klotz, No. 1227 Moyamensing avenue, was the victim of a swindle yesterday morning. Mr. Klotz keeps a shoe store. One man entered under pretense of inquiring about a house to rent. He was soon followed by two others; one negotiated for repairs to a pair of shoes, and the third, while making some inquiries, stated that he had goods from Germany at the Custom House and had no funds to pay the duties. He exhibited a gold watch chain and ring for advances. His confederates offered $5, which he refused, and finally Mrs. Klotz gave him $38, all the money in the house, only to discover after the parties left that she had secured a quantity of bogus jewelry.

—Patrick Gorman, a resident of Chancery lane, while passing Second and Arch streets a night or two ago, was attacked by two men, one of whom knocked him down while the other assisted to relieve him of his watch and chain. Yesterday a young man who gave the name of Oliver Curley was arrested as one of the offenders, and on a hearing at the Central Station was fully identified by Mr. Gorman, who said he had seen him before the night of the robbery, and knew him to be the man that knocked him down twice. Alderman Kerr committed Curley to answer.

—Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 4 o'clock, as Mr. Clark and his son John were hauling bricks to a new building, Susquehanna avenue, below Hancock, the walls of the third story fell, crushing the young man. He was soon extricated, and died in a few minutes. The deceased was about 17 years of age, and resided with his parents at No. 722 Budd street.

—The Board of Trusts held its monthly meeting yesterday. The committee having charge of the Girard Real Estate reported that repairs and improvements had been made and that the general condition of the property was very favorable. The estate had collected during the last month $11,000 of arrearages of rent.

—The Executive Committee appointed at a recent meeting of the friends of the proposed Industrial Exhibition of this city held a meeting on Tuesday evening, when committees on buildings, correspondence, and on printing were selected.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 110½.

—The Rev. D. H. Howe Allen, D. D., of the Lane Seminary, died at Granville, Ohio, yesterday.

—By a late arrival at San Francisco, the ship Japan, from Liverpool, is reported having been burned at sea.

—During an election riot at Baton Rouge on Monday evening four persons were killed and twenty were wounded.

—The general freight agents of the United States and Canada held their regular semi-annual meeting yesterday at Chicago.

—Mr. William R. Sayre, an ex-member of the New Jersey Legislature and a prominent citizen of Newark, committed suicide by hanging yesterday morning.

THE ELECTIONS.

Last Night's Returns.

The latest returns from New Jersey elect Forker, Dem., to Congress in the Second district, making the delegation stand three Republicans to two Democrats. The Republicans have three majority in the Senate and eight in the House.

In Illinois, Ingersoll, Rep., is reported defeated in the Fifth Congressional district by Stevens, Independent Democrat. Merriam, Rep., in the Eighth district, and Farnsworth, Rep., in the Second district, are also reported defeated, the latter by Stoughton, Temperance candidate.

In Missouri conservative gains are reported, though the returns are meagre, and Brown, conservative Republican candidate for Governor, is said to be elected by a majority estimated as high as 30,000.

Wisconsin gives 16,000 Republican majority. In the First district Mitchell, Democrat, is reported elected to Congress by over 3000 majority.

In Michigan, Sutherland, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the Sixth district by 800 majority.

In Arkansas, the Democrats claim to have carried all the Congressional districts, gaining them from the Republicans.

In Tennessee the Democrats are reported to have elected their candidate for Governor and five of the Congressmen. They also have a majority of the Legislature.

The returns of the Alabama election, received in Montgomery, are meagre, but it is believed that the Democrats have carried the State, and elected three Congressmen.

In Kansas the returns indicate large Republican gains.

GRANT VS. COX.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE—THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

THE FOLLOWING statement may be regarded as semi-official, and its publication authorized by an act of Congress, passed July 8, 1870:

Considerable discussion having taken place in the newspapers relative to the retirement of ex-Secretary Cox from the Cabinet, and allusion having been made to the existence of other correspondence between the President and Mr. Cox besides that covering the resignation of that gentleman, it is thought proper, in justice to all parties, to give to the country the letters relating to the withdrawal of Mr. Cox from the Cabinet. It has been intimated that among the reasons for the resignation of Mr. Cox was a difference between the President and himself as to the propriety of issuing a patent from the Land Office in what is known as the McGarrahan claim. Upon this point the following correspondence will explain itself:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., August 22, 1870.—Hon. T. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior—Dear Sir: I understand that you have appointed one day this week to hear arguments in the McGarrahan case. That is well enough, because if Congress should fail to settle that case we may have to do it, and the sooner we know the points of it the better. However, as the matter had been taken in hand by Congress before the incoming of this Administration, and as so much fraud is charged and believed to exist on both sides, I am not willing that my name should be signed to a patent for either party until Congress has either decided or declared their inability to do so.

I wish you would say to Mr. White, secretary for signing patents, not to put my name to that one except on special orders from me through you. He must not take orders from Mr. Wilson in the matter. I have grown suspicious of Mr. Wilson and will tell you only when I go to Washington next.

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, August 23, 1870.—My Dear Sir: Yours of yesterday is this morning received, and I have given your directions in regard to signing a patent to the new Idria Company to Mr. White by letter, he being confined to his bed by sickness. As I am informed on the subject of the McGarrahan business itself, I think you must have been misinformed as to its status in Congress.

According to the formal opinion given by the Attorney General last year, the case is in no such sense before Congress as to interrupt or impede the action of the Department under the laws; but the parties have the same right to insist upon a hearing and decision there that they have in any other case where they claim a decision upon their rights under the explicit provisions of the statutes. Congress has assumed no peculiar jurisdiction of the subject.

McGarrahan petitioned the last Congress, as he had the two preceding Congresses, to make him a grant of lands in California, including within the boundaries named in a pretended grant to one Gomez, which the Supreme Court of the United States declared void in 1865. He has appealed to Congress in vain. At the last session it was again before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and the parties consented to suspend the contest in this Department till that Committee should pass upon the matter of the petition.

The committee did pass upon it, and by a vote of 7 to 3 determined to report against granting the prayer of his petition, and directed Mr. Peters of that committee to draw up their report. Mr. Peters' statement of these facts is filed with the papers in this department. The New Idria Mining Company now claim that their business should be taken up and disposed of. McGarrahan claims, on the other hand, that the fact that the committee did not find the opportunity to make their report to the House, should hold the other parties to still further delay until the next session of Congress.

To this the other side reply that it was the action of the committee that they consented to await, and quote the pointed statements of McGarrahan's counsel before the committee, to the effect that if the committee decided against them they would make no further contest. The departments, as the Attorney General decided, was not authorized to delay its performance of duty under the law at all except by common consent of the parties in interest, and has only taken the responsibility of delay in cases where manifest equity required it, and where action by Congress is probable, after careful inquiry and investigation.

I think it clear that neither of these conditions exist in the present case. McGarrahan's original claim has been now for five years decided by the Supreme Court to have been utterly fraudulent and void. He immediately made his effort to obtain relief from Congress, and five years of the most industrious and, as I believe, unscrupulous effort have been fruitle. Pending these petitions to Congress, he attempts to obtain a patent from this department on the ground that the lands were only agricultural lands, and did not contain gold, silver or quicksilver mines, and might therefore be bought at $1 25 per acre.

This was refused by Mr. Browning, my predecessor, on the ground that the l nds were mining lands, and the new Idria quicksilver mine was notoriously the bone of contention. McGarrahan then sought to force the department to issue them a patent by a writ of mandamus from the court of this district, and after the unprecedented action of that court in allowing the writ against me after Mr. Browning's retirement, the Supreme Court of the United States reversed and annulled the proceedings in the court below in a judgment which reflected with great severity upon all concerned in procuring such action.

McGarrahan stands before the department, therefore, as a fraudulent claimant, who has twice been foiled and condemned in his fraud by the highest court of the nation, and whose efforts to procure favor from Congress have also failed. His claim for still further delay, in order that he may try whether he cannot yet obtain legislative action in his favor which may give him that which the courts have determined that he has no right to under the law, seems to me worse than baseless, and I should feel as if I were a party to a wrong upon Congress were I willing to do anything to subject them to further annoyance from such source.

Under the opinion of the legal adviser of the government, therefore, and in full accordance with my own sense of right and duty, I have said that the Department will no longer delay in proceeding with its business, according to law. At this stage I find myself met by another effort at obstruction. McGarrahan brings suit in the same Court of the District for an injunction against the new Idria Mining Company to forbid them from applying for a patent for the lands they claim under the statute, and that, too, although the company is in California, wholly out of the jurisdiction of the Court, nor is it pretended that lawful service of the writ can be made on them.

Their attorneys here are made defendants, and the Court is asked to forbid them from prosecuting their client's case before the department which has jurisdiction, and this is too, when, in the mandamus last winter, the Supreme Court decided that the jurisdiction of the department was exclusive and absolute, with which no court could lawfully interfere. The department is not a party to this suit, yet I have to-day a notice served upon me to appear before the court on the 30th instant. and to show cause why an attachment should not issue against me for directing the Land Office to go forward with its business. If the Federal Executive is to be at the mercy of such proceedings as these, we shall justly become the contempt of the nation and of the world.

To show you still further the unblushing knavery of McGarrahan's conduct, a gentleman allowed me to read a letter directed to him by one of McGarrahan's attorneys, in which the attorney offered for McGarrahan, stock in his California claim to the amount of twenty thousand dollars for the use of his influence with me to procure favorable action for him in this department. As to appearing before the court, I am at a loss what to do. The Attorney General has gone to Georgia, and leaves no assistant who is an experienced advocate, his department, as you know, not being fully organized.

The District Attorney, who would be the one to whom I should naturally go next, is Judge Fisher, who was one of the two judges who signed the writ of mandamus last year, and of course he could not defend the department without condemning himself; and Congress last winter, in the act organizing the Department of Justice, took away from the other departments the right to employ special counsel. My belief is that no question more gravely affecting the dignity of the Executive and its independence will be likely to arise during your administration, and I think the situation fully warrants your telegraphing the Attorney General, if not all the Cabinet, to meet you here before the 30th.

For myself, as I am conscious of having only fought the fraud with such vigor as I could, I can make no compromise, and if I fail to secure to the fullest extent your approval of my course I must beg you to relieve me at once from duties in which, without your support, I shall utterly fail. In begging to be remembered with greatest respect to Mrs. Grant, I remain, very truly yours,

J. D. COX,

To the President.

Mr. Cox's last letter to the President, already published, is dated October 3. It will be observed, however, that, in his letter of August 23, Mr. Cox intimates strongly his determination to resign in case the President refused to support him in his views about the McGarrahan claim. To this letter the President made no reply, thus refusing to abandon the position he had taken on the question of issuing the land patent. With regard to that part of Mr. Cox's last letter, which seems to imply an interference on the part of somebody with the Indian policy of the Administration, it should be understood that the President had no issue with Mr. Cox on that subject, nor did he permit any outside interference.

The only thing that could possibly be construed in this was the President's indorsement on a letter from Senator Chandler, of Michigan, addressed to him at Long Branch, and which was afterward sent to Secretary Cox. This letter presse in earnest terms the appointment as Indian agent in Michigan of Mr. Brockway, a Methodist clergyman, residing in that State, who had successfully labored as a missionary among the Indians. He had already served as such agent, and had been superceded when the Indian agencies had been put in charge of military officers. The President's indorsement on this letter was to the effect that the person recommended by Senator Chandler might be appointed, as it would not change the policy which had been adopted in regard to appointments for that branch of the service.

The President added at the same time that he was anxious to meet the wishes of Senator Howard, who concurred in Senator Chandler's request. The indorsement about the appointment was merely of an advisory character. It is generally known to the country that President Grant is the author of the policy now being pursued by the government toward the Indians, and the people may rely upon the fact that no departure will be made from that policy so long as he is President, no matter what change may take place in the Cabinet.

With regard to the reforms in the civil service, allusion to which is made in the last letter of Mr. Cox, it is well understood here and elsewhere, by all who have anything to do with the executive departments of the government, that since the inauguration of President Grant's administration particular attention has been given to this matter. The President himself, with every member of his Cabinet, has, without any formal parade or show, made it a condition that no person shall receive an office without first undergoing an examination, the object of which is to ascertain, first, his fitness for the place, and, second, his character for fidelity and integrity.

As a matter of course preference is given to persons who are known to entertain the same political views as the President and the members of his administration. Without this no one, so far as is known, has been allowed to override the other necessary qualifications for office. The general misunderstanding which seems to exist with regard to the causes which led to the retirement of Mr. Cox from the Cabinet seems to call for this statement of facts.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THIERS' MISSION—AN INTERVIEW WITH NAPOLEON—STRENGTH OF THE COMBATANTS ABOUT PARIS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—[Special to the New York World.]—To-day is Lord Mayor's day, but a fog of almost unprecedented denseness has settled over the city, wholly obscuring the show. Nothing can be seen at a distance of twenty feet, although the gas is all lighted. The procession seems to be composed of spectres, presenting an indescribably gloomy appearance.

A correspondent of the World, writing from Versailles under date of the 7th, gives the following comprehensive review of the present situation and prospects of both belligerents: At Paris General Trochu has a force of 250,000 men fit for offensive service in the field. Paris is absolutely impregnable to attack and can be conquered only by starvation. There is an abundance of food in Paris, sufficient to last two months longer. There are six armies outside of Paris numbering 530,000 drilled and well armed men in the field besides numerous detachments of Franc-tireurs, garrisons and regular troops.

General Paladine, with 120,000 men; the army of the west, General Keratry, 100,000 men; the army of the north, General Bourbaki, 65,000 men; the army of the centre, General Trissant, 90,000 men; the army of the Rhine, General Michel, 100,000 men, and the army of the Vosges, General Cambriels, 45,000 men. All these are well supplied with everything save artillery, which deficiency is rapidly being remedied. The army of the west has fifty-five breech-loading field pieces. In no quarter is there any deficiency in money, provisions, ammunition, clothing or horses.

The army besieging Paris continues to suffer greatly from sickness, which is constantly increasing. A recent morning report of the condition of the army showed an average of 300 men of each battalion (?) on the sick list. Each battalion has a nominal strength of 1000 men. No more reinforcements can arrive from Germany. The last recruits, nearly all boys under nineteen years, are now on their way.

Former reports concerning the disposition of the army of Prince Frederick Charles were incorrect. His tenth corps has gone to Paris, and the eighth to Thionville. The seventh remains at Metz. The first is at Lille, third at Troyes, and the second and ninth at Lyons.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The Provincial Correspondence names the twentieth of the present month as the probable time for the meeting of the North German Parliament. The principal business before the Parliament will be to raise means to continue the war and to provide for the admission of the southern States into the confederation. The purpose of Bavaria alone is uncertain.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 9, noon.—Several æronauts, captured from balloons which fell within the Prussian lines, have been sent to fortresses in Germany. It is said papers found on them seriously compromise members of the corps diplomatique and others whose honor has been trusted.

The Fourth Prussian division has arrived in the vicinity of Versailles, and the third is at Chateau Thierry. Prince Frederick Charles has arrived at Commercy.

TOURS, Nov. 9.—The following account of Thiers' mission to Paris and Versailles is given on the best authority:

Thiers was first notified that permission had been given for his passage through the Prussian lines to Paris by a dispatch from General Von Detersan at Orleans. He immediately left Tours for Orleans, whence he travelled to Paris in a carriage drawn by heavy Prussian artillery horses. His progress was necessarily slow, and he was, moreover, greatly delayed by the condition of the roads, which had been cut and otherwise obstructed.

In many places the country was desolated and the houses deserted. On reaching Versailles Thiers was obliged to wait three hours for a pass, and as soon as it was obtained he drove to Paris without seeing Bismarck or any other Prussian diplomat, though he was constantly attended by army officers. Having consulted with the government at Paris he returned to Versailles, where he was received by Count Bismarck, and had one or more interviews with him daily during his stay, on the question of revictualling Paris. Bismarck represented that the King was inflexible as to elections in Alsace and Lorraine. The King did not want electoral agitations there, but the Constituent Assembly itself could appoint as delegates citizens deemed worthy to represent those provinces, to which the King might be induced to consent.

During the conversation on this point the Prussian Minister sarcastically observed that if elections were allowed in occupied departments, they would be the finest ever held there. On the morning of the 6th Thiers received the final decision of Prussia. He then met by appointment Jules Favre and Gen. Ducrat at the bridge of Sevres, informed them of the Prussian terms, and they went back to Paris, M. Thiers awaiting their return at Sevres.

As soon as they had consulted their colleagues, they returned and stated that they had resolved to refuse the armistice, because it did not concede the revictualling of Paris. This resolution was communicated to Count Bismarck, and the negotiations were broken off.

It is reported to be the opinion of M. Thiers that the Prussians have renounced their intention of bombarding Paris, fearing the universal condemnation of civilized nations, but they will make attacks in force and probably shell the forts.

Thiers praises highly the conduct of Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, who remains in the city, and is unremitting in his efforts to mitigate the severities of the enemy.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The correspondent of the Herald at Versailles on the 5th inst, writes that "news has reached us to-day creating great excitement, and leads to a feeling that something on a large scale may be expected at any moment. Preparations to meet it are being made. Reports from the south of France are of an extraordinary nature. Fifteen departments have absolutely seceded from the rest of France, and in conjunction with Algiers are engaged in the organization of a separate government."

A correspondent of the Herald had an interview with Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe. He found the Emperor well and in fine spirits. During a lengthy conversation, in which the Emperor was mainly occupied in defending himself and decrying the republic, he made the following statements about the war:

"I can only liken recent events to an earthquake. The reports that I said I was betrayed are false, like so many others. What I may have said, and what was probably said by many members of the government, was that probably we had deceived ourselves as to the strength of our army, as well as that of the Prussians. As for myself, basing my opinion upon present conviction, I have often cautioned my Ministers against erroneous estimates.

"I well recollect how often Marshal Neil pointed to the drawers of his desk, and told me in the confident mien that the army was complete and ready for every operation. It was no less the case with Marshal Lebœuf. It was probably not the fault of heart but of head that they would not listen to me, when I told them we could not compete with Prussia's military establishment; that our effective strength, as compared to her, was insufficient.

"This was the deception, the fault of which must be shared more or less by all of us, which led to the most disastrous results. We were to have ready at a moment's notice two hundred thousand reserves. When needed not more than one-half of them were at hand, and these only after a delay of a week. Thus the Prussians got the start of us.

"Notwithstanding the bravery of our troops with double our number, they obliged us to yield them easy victories. France needs peace; but the conditions imposed by Bismarck are too exacting altogether. What government could accept them, and at the same time maintain a foothold? France cannot endure the deep humiliation of loss of territory."

When asked if he ever should resume the reins of government, should a favorable opportunity be afforded, Napoleon replied: "When I consider the uncertainty, looking in the road to such an aim; when I consider the vast impediments to be removed, I really feel little ambition. I would rather be independent—would even rather be as I am now, a prisoner, and never step again on French soil. Not even for my son, could I wish it. I love him too much to desire for him chances of dead certainty. If these cannot be avoided, he would be far happier in private life, without overwhelming responsibilities, attaching to such a station, in a country which can never forget humiliation."

The Emperor denied in the most positive manner the reports as to his wealth. The statements made by Pietrie, he said, were authorized by him and were correct. He added that he had no property whatever in America. The report that he owned twenty-three millions of real estate in New York was an utter fabrication.

IT IS encouraging to find a writer in North Britain protesting against slowness in psalm-singing, and we therefore gladly quote the following lines from a Scotch programme which has been forwarded to us:—"The modern dirge-like style of singing the 'Old Hundredth' (now happily numbered among the things that were) is clearly a perversion. It is one of the liveliest of all ancient tunes, and the version adopted on the present occasion is in accordance with the direction of Ravenscroft in 1621, 'that psalms of rejoicing be sung with a swift and jocund measure.'"

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·41	MOON SETS	6·32
SUN SETS	4·47	HIGH WATER	2·31

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27
C. of Manch'tr	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct. 14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 15
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 17
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Oct. 22
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 26
FOR EUROPE.			
Batavia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Nov. 12
Queen	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 12
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Nov. 12
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Nov. 15
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 15
Acadia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 16
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Dorian	New York	Bremen	Nov. 19
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 19
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 26
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 26
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
St. Louis	New York	New Orleans	Nov. 12
Panther	Philadelphia	Savannah	Nov. 12
Empire	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov. 12
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Nov. 15
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov. 19
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N. C.	Nov. 19

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Com. H. A. Adams, Temple, Newbern via Norfolk, C. Haslam & Co.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
N. G. bark F. Beck, Denker, Bremen, Workman & Co.
Br. bark Sir Colin Campbell, Robertson, London, B. Crawley & Co.
Schr Judge Hopkinson, Baker, Petersburg, Va., David Cooper.
Schr Annie M. Edwards, Hinson, Richmond, Va., via Wilmington, Del., David Cooper.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. bark Venus, Purdy, 20 days from Shields, with mdse. to order.
Brig John Welsh, Jr., Vanselow, 9 days from Havana, with sugar to George C. Carson & Co.
Brig Anna M. Knight, Davis, from Portland, in ballast to Warren & Gregg. On the 7th inst., lat. 39 20, long. 73 09, signalled schr E. H. Hatfield, of Provincetown, dismasted, working northward, under jurymasts.
Brig Delmont Locke, Graham, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to Bailey & Sons—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Sabino, Currier, 10 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to order—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co. Sailed in company with schrs Willie Dill, George, and Uncle Tom, for northern ports.
Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Tennessee, Creed, 3 days from Vinalhaven, with stone to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, 18 days from St. John, N. B., with laths and pickets to J. W. Gaskill & Sons—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, from Boston, with linseed to order.
Schr J. W. Haig, Brower, 4 days from Hingham, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Samuel McManemy, Nowell, 7 days from Charleston, with phosphate rock to Charleston Mining Co.
Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, 8 days from Boston, with mdse. to B. W. Cloud.
Schr Casco Lodge, Pierce, 6 days from Portland, Me., with mdse. to David Cooper.
Schr Emma, Robinson, 2 days from Chesapeake City, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Daniel Corbitt, Eldridge, 1 day from Egg Harbor, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr R. J. Conner, Terry, 1 day fm Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary E. Hobson, Blocksom, 2 days fm Lebanon, Del., with railroad ties to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, from Fall River.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 9.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
C. F. Nagle and J. J. Wolcott, with shooks; and P. Tanney, with logwood, for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 9.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Enterprise, J. Lovett, A. Newcomb, and Ella, all with coal, for New York.
Melissa, with coal, for Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 10.—The Mary X, with coal, for Baltimore, left last evening.
12 regular and 3 transient barges, light, for Baltimore, left this port yesterday. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 10.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—
J. R. T. Ryan and S. W. Arnold, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
Samuel Christ, Helen, and Harry and Renova, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
John and Sallie, with lumber to D. E. Trainor & Co.
Edwin, with lumber to Watson & Gillingham.
J. P. Packer, with lumber to Maule, Bro. & Co.
Tow detained by heavy E. N. E. wind.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 9—A. M.—A herm. brig passed in at daylight.
In harbor, 2 brigs and 7 schooners.
P. M.—A barkentine steamer passed in at 2·30.
In harbor, 1 brig and 12 schooners.
Wind S. W.; squally. Thermometer, 74.

MEMORANDA.

N. G. steamer Thuringia (new), Ehlers, from Hamburg 27th ult., at New York 8th inst. with 874 passengers.
Br. steamer Europa, McDonald, from Glasgow 22d, via Moville 23d ult., at New York 8th inst., with 355 passengers.
Br. steamers Scotia, Judkins, and Idaho, Cutting, for Liverpool; and Iowa, Ovenstone, for Glasgow, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamer The Queen, from Liverpool, at New York yesterday.
Steamer Samaria, Martyn, from Liverpool, at New York yesterday.
Steamer City of Cork, Allen, from Liverpool, at Halifax 7th inst., to sail next day for Boston and New York.
Steamer City of Merida, Deaken, for Havana and Vera Cruz, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamer Helvetia, Griggs, for New York, s'ld from Liverpool 28th ult.
Steamer Rosa, Philpot, from Wilmington, Del., at Savannah 8th inst.
Steamer Leopard, Hughes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 9th inst.
Steamer Salvor, Herring, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 7th inst.
Steamer Achilles, Colburn, hence, at Amesbury Point yesterday.
Steamer James S. Green, Vance, hence, at Norfolk 7th inst., and sailed for Richmond.
Steamer Centipede, Willets, hence, at Newburyport 7th inst.
N. G. bark Dora, Brawn, hence, at Baltimore 8th inst. to load for Rio Janeiro.
Bark Horace Scudder, Gould, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Charleston yesterday.
Bark J. M. Churchill, Seavey, for Philadelphia, remained at Leghorn 23d ult.
Brig Herald, Hanson, hence, at Matanzas 28th ult.
Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.
Schr Florence Nowell, Fennimore, hence, at Jacksonville 3d inst. via Savannah.
Schr E. A. Conklin, hence, at Norwich 7th inst.
Schr Rightaway, from Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 7th inst.
Schrs Mary Anna, Burns, and Gale, Shropshire, from Trenton, at New Haven 7th inst.
Schr St. Clair, Edwards, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schrs M. A. McGahan, hence for Rockland, and E. G. Irwin, Johnson, do. for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 6th inst.
Schr Niagara, Townsend, hence, at Mobile 6th instant.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 8th instant.
Schrs S. H. Cady, Wood, for Salem; Lilly, Murray, for Bridgeport; A. H. Read, Bowman, for New Bedford; and Edith May, Higgins, for Plymouth, all from Philadelphia, at New York 8th inst.
Schr Almira, Wooley, from Gloucester; M. M. Weaver, Weaver; Alanantico, Stackpole; and Bonny Boat, Kelley, from Boston; Joseph E. Cates, Endicott, from Somerset, all for Philadelphia; and Roanoke, Barrett, from Hartford for Trenton, passed Hell Gate 8th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Galveston Light-Vessel is now undergoing repairs in consequence of damages sustained by breaking adrift on the 18th ult., and will be replaced as soon as practicable. A first-class iron buoy, painted black, has been placed temporarily two hundred yards southwest from the Light-vessel's former position.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW YORK.—*Removal of the "Wreck of the Scotland."—Light-vessel.*—Official information has been received that the wreck of the Scotland has been removed, and that there is a depth of 22½ feet water, at mean low tide, where the wreck was, which is a greater depth than in places in the immediate neighborhood of the wreck. The Light-vessel placed to mark that obstruction will be removed on the 5th day of December next, and that light station will be from that date abolished.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, 1870.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

THE MUTUAL PROTECTION Life Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA

Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may enjoy its benefits.

THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS GUARANTEED.

We confidently invite the attention of the public to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to general favor.

Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the

OFFICE,
No. 247 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES H. BILLINGTON, President.
J. E. HACKENBERG, Secretary.

Good men wanted as Agents. 10 13 thstu2m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS FOR SINGLE NIGHTS COMMENCES THIS MORNING at the Box Office and F. A. NORTH & CO.'S Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street, for the first week of the

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION.
MRS. C. RICHINGS-BERNARD, Directress of the Operas. C. D. HESS & Co., Managing Directors.
THE ONLY OPERA COMPANY IN THE FIELD for the season of 1870–1871, and essentially a CONSOLIDATION OF THE TWO GRAND COMPANIES OF LAST SEASON.

The Directors refer with pride to the record of the Company thus far this season; the artistic and pecuniary successes they have achieved, the immense work they have done in the production of so many NEW OPERAS, and the fact that the EXTRAORDINARY ARTISTIC and NUMERICAL STRENGTH of the COMPANY, while it enables them to produce the HEAVIEST OPERAS with unexceptional completeness, has precluded the necessity too common of changing the Opera on account of sickness in a single instance.

With a REPERTOIRE which enables them to give FORTY OPERAS WITHOUT A REPETITION, and a CHORUS and ORCHESTRA carefully selected from the great amount of the best talent left unemployed by the absence of all other operatic organizations, they confidently promise the public a

SEASON OF UNEXAMPLED BRILLIANCY.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Nov. 14.

MONDAY, IL TROVATORE.
TUESDAY, BOHEMIAN GIRL.
WEDNESDAY, HUGUENOTS.
THURSDAY, DINORAH.
FRIDAY, MARTHA.
SATURDAY MATINEE, FRA DIAVOLO.
SATURDAY NIGHT, OBERON.

The Company includes Messrs. WM. CASTLE, B. BOWLER, ALBERTO LAURENCE, S. C. CAMPBELL, HENRI DRAYTON, EDWARD SEGUIN, ARTHUR HOWELL, J. H. CHATTERSON, Mrs. C. R. BERNARD, ROSE HERSEE, ZELDA SEGUIN, ANNIE BOWLER, FANNIE GOODWIN, etc.

Conductor Mr. S. BEHRENS
ENTIRE CHANGE OF REPERTOIRE FOR THE SECOND WEEK.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1·50. Family Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents. 11

MARIE SEEBACH TO-NIGHT, THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THIS THURSDAY, November 10, SCHILLER'S ANNIVERSARY. EXTRAORDINARY REPRESENTATION.
Schiller's celebrated Tragedy,
LOVE AND INTRIGUE (Kabale und Liebe).
After the play, Madame Seebach will declaim Schiller's celebrated poem, "The Song of the Bell" (Die Glocke).
TO-MORROW (Friday), LAST NIGHT, Goethe's sublime creation, FAUST.
Seebach in her world-renowned role of Marguerite.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.
SATURDAY—SEEBACH MATINEE, Jane Eyre.
At the Matinee, admission to all parts, including reserved seats, $1. Family Circle, 50 cents.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—FRANK DREW'S LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, Nov. 10,
FRANK DREW IN THREE CHARACTERS.
LAST TIME OF THE IRISH TUTOR.
FRANK DREW as .... Dr. O'Toole, with the song of "Pat Malloy."
LAST TIME OF ACTING MAD.
FRANK DREW as .... The Merchant's Clerk with imitations of celebrated actors.
LAST TIME OF CAMILLE.
FRANK DREW as .... Camille Gautier, with German and English songs.
FRIDAY—FRANK DREW'S Farewell Benefit.
SATURDAY—FRANK DREW'S Family Matinee.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 10,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
ELEVENTH AND LAST TIME
of a new farcical comedy, in 3 acts, by John D. Stockton and the late William Brough, entitled
FOX AND GOOSE.
To conclude with NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE, AMONG THE BREAKERS.
SATURDAY—FOURTH CLARKE MATINEE,
When will be performed OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
ROSEDALE—TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
J. Lester Wallack's great play,
ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.
MRS. JOHN DREW AS ROSA LEIGH, aided by the full company.
FRIDAY—AS YOU LIKE IT.
SATURDAY—GREAT TRIPLE BILL.
MONDAY NEXT—EDWIN DROOD.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Return of Mrs. JAMES A. OATES' COMIC OPERA COMPANY. The Philadelphia favorites, MONDAY EVENING, November 14. 11 10 3t

MUSICAL FUND HALL. GERMANIA ORCHESTRA. MATINEES
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.
CARL SENTZ, Conductor. A. G. EMERICK, Manager. Tickets, 50 cents. Package of four, $1. At the office of the Germania Orchestra, North's Music store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and at the door. 11 8

CORNER BROAD AND WALLACE STREETS.
ADAM FOREPAUGH'S
GREAT MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.
NEW ATTRACTIONS JUST ADDED.
A HERD OF DROMEDARIES,
THE LARGEST EVER IN AMERICA,
YOUNG DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL.
First appearance of
THE WONDERFUL BRAZILIAN FAMILY IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 1 and 7 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents; children under ten years of age, 25 cents. ADAM FOREPAUGH, Proprietor and Manager.
11 7 6t

FOYER ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CARL WOLFSOHN'S
FIRST MATINEE,
ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON,
November 11, at 4 o'clock.
MRS. SAUVAN,
the Celebrated Contralto,
will make her first appearance.
For further particulars see the programme. 11 7 4t

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
PEDANTO, THE GREAT GYMNAST.
THE FOUR BLONDES
in a New Original Can-Can.
THE CAMARA SISTERS.
JESTER, THE MAN WITH THE TALKING HAND
SAM LONG, THE FUNNY CLOWN,
with 100 other Star Artists.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
NOT MASSACRED AS REPORTED.
HITHER WE COME; SAFELY HOME AGAIN.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
MONDAY, November 7, and continue
EVERY EVENING THE SEASON.
Return of the world's favorites,
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
MAMMOTH GIGANTIC MINSTRELS,
From their GRAND CALIFORNIA TOUR.
Crowned with new laurels and great success, introducing an extra original programme
FOR THE OPENING WEEK,
BY OUR FOURTEEN BIG GUNS.
First time new descriptive Finale, entitled
FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN,
embracing our entire Summer Tour. [11 5 7t
25 cent Matinee, Saturday Afternoon 2½ o'clock.
C. H. Duprez, Manager. C. H. Keeshin, Agent.

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 9 5 tf

FURNITURE.

LUTZ & KLEIN,
(SUCCESSORS TO I. LUTZ),
No. 121 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Have now on hand a full assortment of first-class FURNITURE, which their friends and customers are respectfully invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, lately received a large invoice of

FRENCH FURNITURE,

Manufactured by the best houses in Paris, which we offer to sell at Paris prices. 10 7 2m

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE PRESIDENT AND EX-SECRETARY COX.

In discussing the retirement of Mr. Cox from the Cabinet we have never been animated by anything but a desire to do exact and equal justice to all parties concerned, and if we have censured the President it has been because we sincerely believed that he deserved censure, and that the good of the country in general and of the Republican party in particular required that he should be informed that the men who appeared to be most interested in forcing Mr. Cox out of the Interior Department were dangerous, and that he could not allow himself to be influenced by them without damaging his reputation, and endangering the welfare of the party that elected him. As a sort of reply to Mr. Cox's letter of resignation the President has now published a correspondence that took place between himself and the Secretary of the Interior last summer with reference to the famous McGarrahan claim. In these letters the President certainly appears to more advantage than Mr. Cox, for he states that suspicion of gross frauds exists, and that he is unwilling to take any action in the matter until it has been definitely settled by Congress. He accordingly directs that no patent shall be signed without his special orders. Mr. Cox, on the other hand, appears as a somewhat violent partisan of McGarrahan's opponents, and enters upon a lengthy argument to show that they are in the right. What he says with regard to the interference of local courts with the executive business of the country seems to be correct enough upon general principles; but so far as the settlement of the dispute between McGarrahan and the New Idria Mining Company is concerned, the position taken by the President not to permit any executive action until Congress had decided which contestant was in the right was unquestionably the correct one. At the conclusion of his letter Mr. Cox requests to be relieved from duty if his course has not met with the entire approval of the President; and it is upon the strength of this request that the apologists of the President contend that the retirement of Mr. Cox took place.

We are unable to see that the publication of the documents referred to above throws any great light upon the secret causes for Mr. Cox's exit from the Cabinet. In the first place, if the Washington correspondents of nearly all the newspapers in the country are to be believed, the President has declared again and again that he had no serious controversy with Mr. Cox concerning the McGarrahan claim, and that it had nothing whatever to do with his retirement. This statement has been made so often as coming directly from the President, that the country is interested in knowing whether he ever made it or not. In the second place, the influences to which we ascribed the enforced resignation of Mr. Cox have been plainly indicated in the public and private reports from Washington for months past. Last summer, when the letter of Mr. Cox, refusing to allow his clerks to be assessed by the Congressional Committee for political purposes, was published, we said that he would undoubtedly be maligned, and if possible driven from office; and since then the daily increasing intimacy of such men as Senators Cameron and Chandler with the President, and the open and covert threats made against the Secretary of the Interior, made it evident that a strenuous effort was being made to force him out of the Cabinet. At the time when his resignation was accepted, all the indications were that Chandler and Cameron were the chief instruments in procuring his removal, and that their reasons for ousting him were that he would not permit them to manipulate the Interior Department to suit their own ends. The correspondence with regard to the McGarrahan claim that the President has published places him in a favorable light so far as it is concerned, but it does not explain all that the public feel interested in knowing with regard to Secretary Cox's removal, nor is it an answer to the statements made in Mr. Cox's letter of resignation with regard to the opposition of politicians to his efforts in the way of civil service reform and the purification of the Indian Bureau. If the President has any defense to the implied charge contained in that letter, that he prefers to give up any attempts at reform rather than to quarrel with certain political wire-pullers, he certainly ought to make it, but the McGarrahan correspondence certainly does not touch upon the main question.

The resignation of Mr. Cox and the reasons that are believed to have induced it have caused a profound sensation throughout the country; and whether he was in the right or in the wrong, it ought to lead to those reforms in the administration of the Government that every honest man desires. The controversy that has occurred will at least have the effect of informing the President that there is a public opinion that he cannot afford to disregard, and that is better worthy of conciliation than such intriguers as Cameron and Chandler.

THE LOCATION OF THE NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Now that an emphatic verdict of the people has definitely settled the controversy with regard to the site for the new public buildings, it would be well for the newspapers and property holders in the neighborhood of Washington and Independence Squares to cease from further agitation of the subject, for they must know that there is not the slightest possibility that the choice made at the last election will ever be set aside, and if the new buildings are ever put up it is absolutely certain that they will be put up on the Penn Squares. The opponents of the Penn Square site have been endeavoring very hard to create a reaction in their favor on account of the determination of the Building Commission to place the new edifices upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets, and there will doubtless be a very persistent effort to make capital out of the minority argument or opinion of Henry M. Phillips, Esq., who was the only member of the commission to object to this determination. Mr. Phillips is a very able lawyer—in fact, there are few abler—and any opinion of his upon a legal question is entitled to respectful consideration. After a careful reading of his minority opinion, however, we are totally unable to see the force of his argument upon the points of law that it brings up, and in his long practice as a lawyer he has distinguished himself by many a better specimen of the art of special pleading. The act of Assembly by authority of which the vote of last October was taken says that "the said Commissioners are hereby authorized and directed to locate said buildings on either Washington or Penn Squares, as may be determined by a vote," and it further authorizes the Commissioners to vacate so much of Market and Broad streets as may be necessary. The meaning of this provision of the law was clearly to allow the buildings to be placed just where the commissioners, fortified by the opinion of their legal adviser, have determined to place them. That the law was understood in this way by the opponents of the Penn Square site was proven by their using it as one of their strongest arguments against placing the public buildings there, and by the terrible "coffin" advertisements and postesr, by means of which the utter ruin and devastation of Broad and Market streets, in case the Penn Square site should be chosen, was demonstrated to the satisfaction, at least, of those who contrived them. Mr. Phillips' argument on this point is merely an ingenious legal quibble in words, and it would be impossible to word any law so clearly that a clever lawyer would not be able to twist and turn its meaning just as Mr. Phillips does in this case, but when the meaning of an act of Assembly is as plainly written upon its face as the meaning of this law is, more talented lawyers even than Mr. Phillips would find it a difficult task to make it read differently from what was intended by its originators.

Apparently aware of the weakness of his position on this point, Mr. Phillips endeavors to fall back upon the law passed in 1866, which provides that Broad street shall be appropriated for its entire length, as the same is now opened or may be hereafter opened, and from curb to curb thereof, for the uses and purposes of a public drive, carriage-way, street, or avenue; and further providing that, for an expressed consideration, neither the city of Philadelphia, nor any one, shall locate, or lay, any obstruction on Broad street prejudicial to the uses and purposes aforesaid.

If the Commissioners place a street of 135 feet in width around the public buildings, they certainly cannot be considered as obstructions either of Broad or Market streets within the meaning of this law, but, on the contrary, the imposing structure to be placed at the intersection of the two streets named will be in the highest degree ornamental to both of them. Union Square in New York is in no sense an obstruction to Broadway, but, on the contrary, it adds greatly to the imposing character of that thoroughfare, and, in like manner, an inclosure at Broad and Market streets with a broad roadway around it will be the finest improvement to those avenues that could be devised. That Mr. Phillips among all the Commissioners is alone in the opinions he has advanced is itself an argument of great weight against him, for the members of the commission are gentlemen who are competent to decide upon questions of law as well as of good taste; and whatever course they may take with regard to the great work they have on hand, the public may rest assured that no decisions will be arrived at except after mature deliberation, and that the new buildings will be put up in the best possible manner.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

THE New York *World*, in commenting upon the triumph of Hoffman, assumes that the leadership of the Democracy of the entire Union will now devolve upon the Empire State, and that Tammany Hall will thus strive for a national ascendancy as complete as that which it now exercises over ill-fated Gotham. The *World* claims that the principles which have found favor in its eyes must supersede those of the party leaders who have gained less favor in popular contests, and this claim will no doubt be sustained with sufficient vigor to give it a fair chance of enforcement. The point specially aimed at, apparently, is the avoidance of all direct war issues. The Pomeroys and Nasbys are ordered to keep in the background, to think what they please about repudiation, galvanizing a new Rebellion, mobbing the negroes, honoring treason, and nullifying constitutional amendments, but to ignore such topics until the Democracy are restored to power. The main thing to be openly advocated is free trade. About the only well-defined national issue clearly raised by the *World* is deadly hostility to every form of protection to domestic industry. On this point the Hoffman platform was as blatant as Pomeroy is about repudiation, or the Saulsburyites of Delaware about colored voters, or the Ku-Klux organizations about Rebellion. The Presidential campaign for 1872, on the Democratic side, is thus virtually opened with the declaration that no concessions will be made to the sentiment in favor of protection which pervades a large portion of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The overshadowing influence of New York is to completely overrule and override her on the question in which her citizens of all classes have such a deep interest. If plenty of imports come the Gothamite citadel of Democracy, the *World* cares not how many furnaces and factories may be closed in the Keystone State, nor how much woe and want may be entailed upon benighted Democratic voters in our mining and manufacturing districts.

The new Democratic gospel, ignoring war issues and affirming free trade, can scarcely be considered complete without the canonization of its leader and champion, William M. Tweed, the one man who looms above all others as its controlling spirit, together with the crowd of minor thieves by whom he is surrounded. These men have developed the art of cheating at elections and of using power unjustly gained for their personal enrichment at the expense of plundered tax-payers into a science, and their pre-eminence is based on superlative capacity for fraud and robbery. Little knaves have been retail ballot-box stuffers and false counters, but the New York leaders who now seek control of the entire Union are wholesale operators, who create thousands of votes out of such airy nothings as perjury, and, when this expedient fails, sum up the ballots to suit their ends without regard to the action of *bona-fide* citizens at the polls. In no age or country has power wickedly and infamously seized been so corruptly used. Justice is openly bought and sold, and judges' decisions are staple articles of merchandise. Every department of the city government is converted into an engine of extortion, and the public are compelled to pay to these leaders an enormous tribute on every contract and for every service. Since Hoffman's election in 1868 State legislation has been perverted to similar purposes, and as a result of all these operations the Democratic leaders of New York count their plunderings by millions of dollars. We read in the local columns of the *World* of yesterday that, while they were at the centres of intelligence on election night anxiously scanning the returns, their *private carriages* were awaiting them; and when we remember that these carriages conveyed back to palaces of princely grandeur men who but a few years ago were as penniless as they were brazen and unscrupulous, and who have done nothing since but thwart the popular will at elections and rob the people, we need no other index of the true character of our proposed rulers. The nation has survived the war; it is paying the public debt rapidly; it can stamp out a Rebellion or contend successfully against any foreign power; but there are two things it cannot endure without ruin—free trade and the dominance of the Tammany thieves at Washington; and these two things the *World* proposes to inflict upon it in 1872.

THE election of Tuesday secures a Republican majority in the next New Jersey Legislature, and it is therefore certain that Hon. A. G. Cattell will be returned to the Senate of the United States when the election for Senator takes place in May next. Pennsylvania as well as New Jersey is interested in this event, for Mr. Cattell is so situated that he is as much a representative of this State as he is of his own, and as a firm friend of the tariff and of reform in the administration of the Government, he will undoubtedly exert a most important influence in the Senate. Mr. Cattell for some time past was in bad health, but he has now nearly if not quite recovered, and by the time Congress meets he will probably be in a condition to resume his duties with increased efficiency. During the time he has been in the Senate Mr. Cattell has proved emphatically that he is the right man in the right place, and it would have been a misfortune to the Republican party, no less than to the industrial and commercial interests of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, if a Democratic victory on Tuesday had made his retirement at the end of his present term probable. Mr. Cattell is and always has been a firm and consistent supporter of the policy of the Republican party, and he can be relied upon to support all party measures in the Senate with his voice and his vote.

HON. HUGH MCCULLOCH and John H. Puleson, Esq., have just sailed for London, where they will establish a branch of the banking house of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. This will be a valuable addition to the American banking establishments that already exist in Europe; and it will afford increased facilities to visitors to the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. McCulloch's abilities as a financier were amply demonstrated during the eventful period when he filled the position of Secretary of the Treasury, and his urbanity of manner no less than his business talents will undoubtedly do much to make the proposed branch house a favorite with American travellers. Mr. Puleson is well known in the financial circles of New York as a gentleman of many social accomplishments and great business talents, and he will prove a valuable assistant to Mr. McCulloch. A London banking house with the name of Jay Cooke & Co. upon its door is certain to receive ample consideration from Americans who visit the British capital, and in the hands of Messrs. McCulloch and Puleson it will undoubtedly achieve a brilliant reputation.

NOTICES.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
IN STOCK AND DAILY RECEIVED,
BETTER IN MAKE, STYLE, AND FIT,
AND
LOWER IN PRICE
THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.

CENTRAL IOWA RAILROAD AND BONDS.—The rapidity with which railroads are built in the Western States is something that our Eastern people are not accustomed to see. We have heard much, during the past year of the prospects and progress of the Central Railroad of Iowa, whose route traverses the State from north to south, through the most thickly settled and largely productive sections of that rich State. The names of eminent capitalists of the East were associated with the enterprise, and it was announced that the road should be pushed through with all practicable speed, without depending for funds upon sales of the company's securities. This promise has been made good. Twelve thousand tons of the best iron was bought, paid for, and shipped to the line; three thousand men and teams were put to work; the President of the road remained upon the ground to see that nothing halted the construction; an abundant supply of the best rolling stock was contracted for, and during the summer and autumn months the rails have been advancing from point to point, and new stations have been opened in rapid succession, each one contributing its valuable quota to the business of the road. The grand result is becoming manifest. The road is now finished from Marshalltown, near the centre of the State, to the Minnesota line, and cars are now running regularly between St. Paul and Marshalltown, a distance of 237 miles. So much of the remaining distance from Marshalltown to the Missouri line is also done that there are only wanting some thirty miles of track-laying to open the entire grand line between St. Paul and St. Louis. This will be done in a few weeks, and before the close of the year the great work will be accomplished, and the direct line of 589 miles between these two great commercial cities of the West will be in full operation. Upon this line (now practically finished), whose connections must give it a large through traffic, and whose location will insure to it a profitable local business, First Mortgage 7 per cents. Bonds to the small amount of $16,000 per mile are issued, which are sold at 90 and accrued interest. At this rate these bonds are much more profitable than Governments, and the Treasurer's advertisement in another column shows that financiers of unquestioned judgment pronounce them "thoroughly safe as well as profitable." All the circumstances confirm the soundness of this opinion.

AFTER WAR, PESTILENCE, AND INTEMPERANCE
Colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly because a Cold is too often considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent Cough or Cold should never be trifled with, but, on the contrary, taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the Bronchial and Pulmonary organs. Sold by all Druggists.

PIANOS.
NAPOLEONIC DEFEAT.
DECKER BROTHERS'
Grand and Square Pianos
Were awarded the first premium over those of Steinway, Chickering, and others, at the Northern Ohio Fair.
For sale only by
WM. BLASIUS,
No. 1008 Chesnut Street.
The following statement of the Committee for awarding the premiums on Musical Instruments speaks for itself:—
We, the undersigned, state that there was nothing mentioned by the officers of the Northern Ohio Fair Association to us (the Committee on Musical Instruments), or stated on the book of entry, No. 53, that any one of the Pianos on exhibition at the Fair was withdrawn from competition for premiums. Therefore, we examined ALL instruments on exhibition, and awarded the first premium and diploma to the DECKER BROS.' Grand and Square Piano.
JOHN UNDERNER,
W. H. LAWRENCE,
ALLEN SMITH, JR.,
Committee.
11 5rp5t

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
GOULD & FISCHER.
J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT St.
WM. G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH St.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated Instruments are acknowledged the most durable and finely finished Piano made, and have maintained their high reputation as
FIRST CLASS
for nearly a half century. They are now the leading Pianos of the world, and can be obtained at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, thereby saving the profit usually made by the Agent.
ALSO,
THE BURDETT COMBINATION CABINET ORGAN, with the beautiful "Celeste" attachment.
Pianos and Organs to rent.
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
WAREROOMS No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.
N. B.—Special discount to Clergymen, Schools, and Academies. 10 29 stuth 2m

CHICKERING & SONS
WORLD-RENOWNED
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
Attention is invited to the celebrated
PATENT GRAND UPRIGHT
AND THE
NEW SCALE GRAND SQUARE PIANOS.
Great Reductions. Fixed Prices.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.
10 21 1m4p W. H. DUTTON.

FINANCIAL.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 31 Rue Scribe, Paris.

GROCERIES, ETC.
ALMERIA GRAPES
In Beautiful Clusters,
35 CENTS PER LB. OR 3 LBS. FOR $1·00.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT
9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.
Don't Let the Boy Shiver!
Little Boys! Fall Clothes!
Small Boys! Fall Clothes!
Thin Boys! Fall Clothes!
Stout Boys! Fall Clothes!
Lean Boys! Fall Clothes!
Fat Boys! Fall Clothes!
Short Boys! Fall Clothes!
Tall Boys! Fall Clothes!
Active Boys! Fall Clothes!
Studious Boys! Fall Clothes!
First-rate Boys! Fall Clothes!
and
All the Boys in town, of every age, size and description, are invited to come and be comfortable.
DON'T SHIVER any longer in clothes that are too thin for the season. It is the poorest economy in the world.
THE BEST ECONOMY is to come to the GREAT BROWN HALL early in the season and buy the clothes you want.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS $5 TO $6.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS $6 TO $8.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS $8 TO $10.
BOYS' BEST SUITS $9 TO $11.
BOYS' BEST SUITS $11 TO $13.
BOYS' BEST SUITS $13 TO $15.
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.
O $15 Heavy, Heavy,
V $15 Heavy, Heavy
E $15 All-wool, All-wool,
R $15 All-wool, All-wool
C $15 Melton, Melton,
O $15 Melton, Melton
A $15 Winter Overcoats.
T $15 Winter Overcoats.
S $15 Winter Overcoats.
These Coats are a very superior article, and we particularly desire the attention of the public to be called to them.
COMPARISON INVITED.
OUR CHEVIOT SUITS
ARE
MORE DURABLE,
MORE STYLISH,
BETTER CUT,
BETTER MADE,
BETTER TRIMMED,
BETTER EVERY WAY,
MORE DURABLE,
MORE STYLISH,
BETTER CUT,
BETTER MADE,
BETTER TRIMMED,
BETTER EVERY WAY,
MORE DURABLE,
MORE STYLISH,
BETTER CUT,
BETTER MADE,
BETTER TRIMMED,
BETTER EVERY WAY,
AND GUARANTEED TO GIVE MORE SATISFACTION TO THE WEARER THAN ALL THE LOW-PRICED SUITS AT ALL THE HALLS IN THE CITY.
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
9 17 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
CEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

$70,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE OF city property, in sums of not less than $5,000 each.
S. KINGSTON MCCAY,
11 9 5t* No. 429 WALNUT Street

DRY GOODS.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has just received a large invoice of
French Silk and Wool Poplins,
In all Shades,
TO BE SOLD AT 75 CENTS AND $1·00 PER YARD.
These goods were bought for CASH at LESS than "GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION," and at the above prices are the CHEAPEST and most elegant Fabrics offered this season. 9 24 stuth4p3m

SILKS.
EXAMINE
GEORGE FRYER'S
STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks
Before Purchasing.
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
9 23 2m PHILADELPHIA.

BLACK SILKS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street
9 13 tuths3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

EVER SINCE 1853
We have been on
Spring Garden Street
We aimed at building up a Large Trade. We have succeeded.
OUR FOUNDATIONS WERE:
FAIRNESS,
POLITENESS,
STEADINESS.
PERSEVERANCE.
Our Present Stock is
Magnificent in Style, Wonderful in Variety, and Very Reasonable indeed in Prices.
Some Specialties.
New and Seasonable Dress Goods.
New and Fashionable Shawls.
Rich Black Silks, Poplins and Plaids.
Blankets, Flannels, Cassimeres, Cloths.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Hdkfs.
Piano Covers, Marseilles Quilts, Kid Gloves, etc.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
9 23 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

FURS.
1230 CHESNUT STREET. 1230
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
The most costly FURS at the most moderate prices
CHARLES LEWISSON,
FURRIER,
No. 1230 CHESNUT STREET.
RUSSIAN SABLES,
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
CANADA MINK SABLES,
FINE ROYAL ERMINE,
BUENOS AYRES CHINCHILLA,
BLACK AND WHITE ASTRAKHAN,
GREBE, SEAL, SQUIRREL,
And every known FUR in every variety of style, made and finished in the most superior manner.
A NOVELTY!—LE GANT MEFF.
SLEIGH ROBES AND GENTS' FURS!
LADIES' FOOT MUFFS AND GLOVES!
10 25 tuths2m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
KEIM & BIDDLE,
CLOTH HOUSE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets.
Cloths, Overcoatings,
Doeskins, Fancy Coatings,
Cassimeres, Velveteens,
Vestings, Corduroys.
KEIM & BIDDLE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets,
10 1 stuth2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA,
DICTIONARY, AND GAZETTEER
Is now fast approaching completion. The price for the entire work, unbound, will still remain for a limited time as originally announced, namely, $25. As it has been found advisable to increase the size of the original work about 200 pages beyond the number at first proposed, those who purchase or subscribe NOW will get the benefit of this addition WITHOUT CHARGE, otherwise they will be obliged to pay for the same. This book is a complete and unabridged dictionary of the English language, as good as the best, a Gazetteer of the World, and a more complete, newer, and fresher Encyclopedia than any now in print; the price is lower than that of any other Encyclopedia—and but a little above that charged for an Unabridged Dictionary or a Gazetteer alone—and being the latest and begun and completed within the short space of two years—not drawing through an unlimited number of years, as has always heretofore been the case with works of this magnitude—it must necessarily be by far the newest in point of information, as, for example, the article Napoleon is brought down to his surrender, Prussia to the present war, etc.—and the populations are given either in accordance with recent State Census or that of the General Census of this year, or from other reliable information, and every pains taken to make the information given new and accurate.
10 18 tuth2m T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Madame Seebach as "Adrienne Lecouvreur."

Scribe's play of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, which was performed last evening at the Academy of Music, possesses many advantages over either of the pieces in which Madame Seebach had previously appeared. It is not a rehash of somebody else's ideas, like the adaptation of *Jane Eyre*, and it is not a poem like *Mary Stuart*, but it is an acting play, written expressly with a view to stage representation, and in its characters, its plot, and its striking situations the most accomplished French dramatist of the day has shown his knowledge of the requirements of stage effect in an unmistakable manner. *Adrienne Lecouvreur* has much of the breadth of melodrama, and while it scarcely rises to the dignity of a legitimate tragedy, it is distinguished by a delicacy of treatment that approaches the higher forms of art, and the title *role* especially, with its varying emotions, is one that is admirably suited for the exhibition of the powers of such an artist as Madame Seebach. The personation of "Adrienne" by this actress last night was in every respect a rarely beautiful performance, and the tenderness and grace of the interview between "Adrienne" and "Maurice" in the green-room were only surpassed by the tragic intensity of the scene where the actress, in her recitation of a passage from *Phædre*, hurls defiance at her rival, and in the sad but beautiful ending of the play, where "Adrienne," dying from the effects of the poisoned flowers that have been sent her by the "Princess," finds her lover at her feet, and expires happy in the knowledge that he has been true to her from first to last.

Madame Seebach was admirably supported by her company, the performances of Mad'lle Veneta as the "Princess" and Mr. Dombrowski as "Maurice" in particular being up to a very high standard of excellence.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Frank Drew is drawing full houses, and his fine comic talents appear to be as highly appreciated as they ever were. This evening he will appear as "Dr. O'Toole" in the *Irish Tutor*, as "Tactic" in *Acting Mad*, and as "Camille" in a travesty of the drama of that name.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Madame Seebach will personate "Louisa Miller" in Schiller's *Intrigue and Love* (*Kabale und Liebe*), and will recite Schiller's "Song of the Bell."

To-morrow evening Madame Seebach will personate "Marguerite" in Goethe's tragedy of *Faust*, and at the matinee on Saturday she will appear as "Jane Eyre."

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. D. Stockton's comedy of *Fox and Goose* will be performed for the last time this evening. *Nicholas Nickleby* will be given as an afterpiece.

AT THE ARCH *Rosedale* will be repeated this evening.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE will exhibit this afternoon and evening at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a great bill of attractions will be presented this evening, in which the entire troupe of fourteen performers will appear.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

THE SALE of single seats for the season of English opera announced to open on Monday at the Academy of Music will commence to-day at the Academy and at the store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.

MR. WOLFSOHN will give his first matinee of the season at the Foyer of the Academy of Music to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

CITY ITEMS.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Why not come to headquarters at once and save yourselves the trouble of looking around? Hundreds of people call daily and say they have been looking for clothing, but have been unable to suit themselves in styles, qualities, and price until they came to the great and popular Brown Stone Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, where everything in the Clothing line is found to suit both the taste and pocket.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or alvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

THE MOTHER'S REMEDY for all diseases with which children are afflicted is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 923 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

MARRIED.

SCOTT—SCANLIN.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 8, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. William H. Munroe, Rector of Emanuel P. E. Church, Mr. WILLIAM J. SCOTT to Miss MARY J. SCANLIN, second daughter of John Scanlin, Esq., all of this city.

SCOTT—TAWS.—On the 9th instant, at Germantown, by Rev. T. S. Rumney, D. D., ARTHUR W. SCOTT to MARY, daughter of Lewis Taws.

WILSON—TRUEFITT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1870, at the Church of the Atonement, by the Rev. Benj. Watson, D. D., ELLWOOD WILSON, JR., to EMILY VAUX TRUEFITT, only daughter of L. A. Truefitt, Esq.

DIED.

BICKNELL.—The interment of the remains of Mrs. EMILY L. BICKNELL, widow of the late Dr. Rufus Bicknell, of West Philadelphia, will take place at Woodland Cemetery on Friday afternoon, Nov. 11th, at 4 o'clock punctually. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to be present.

EWING.—On the 8th instant, GEORGE H. EWING, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Independence Lodge, No. 55, I. O. of O. F., and the Riggers' Beneficial Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 117 Mifflin street, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer Church Ground.

JAYNE.—On Tuesday evening, 8th instant, DAVID JAYNE, eldest son of Ellen F. and the late David W. Jayne, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 931 North Broad street, without further notice.

LARASON.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the 8th instant, JAMES P. LARASON, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends and Welcome Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F.; Ark of Safety Division, No. 385, S. of T.; Liberty Council, No. 31, O. U. A. M.; Keystone Lodge, No. 2, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence, No. 603 East Dauphin street, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock. Funeral services at Front Street M. E. Church.

LONG.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9th, 1870, ROBERT H. LONG, late of the United States Navy, in the 45th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends, also officers of the Navy, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2019 Mount Vernon street, to-morrow (Friday) morning at 9 o'clock.

MANGAN.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 9th instant, FREDDIE ELLENGER, youngest son of George C. and E. O. Mangan, aged 1 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 1601 Brown street, on Monday, the 14th instant, at 1 P. M. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY.—H. M. DALY'S great whisky warerooms are located at No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages* as received *direct from the manufacturers*. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 13tuth2 6t

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1870, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1866, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $35. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividends whereof it is evidence."

1t HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH,

Under the auspices of the

Y. M. C. A.,

AT CONCERT HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, November 14.

Subject:—"FACT AND FICTION."

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21,

Subject:—"LONDON."

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25c. extra. Tickets at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street. 11 10 thsm 3t

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTItutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu1 No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870. 10 22 4w

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THIS?—Owing to the high price of meats of all kinds, a company has been organized to manufacture pork out of pig iron. Whatever doubts may arise in regard to the success of this novel enterprise, there can be none concerning the superiority of the Honeybrook Lehigh Coal sold by J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. This superb vein of anthracite maintains the high reputation it gained when first introduced to our market. It is just the fuel that every housekeeper should use, and when prepared under HANCOCK'S supervision is entirely free from dust or slate. Test it for yourselves. 9 9 3m

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 109 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

An instalment of five dollars per share on the subscriptions to the preferred stock of The National Railway Company will be due and payable at the Office of the Company, No. 109 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on or before the 25th of November, 1870. By order of the Board of Directors.
11 8 6t JACOB RIEGEL, Treasurer.

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ THE LEASE OF THE GERMANTOWN RAILROAD has not created more surprise than the taking of LETTER PRESS COPIES from PRINTING executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ MARCY'S SCIOPTICON IS A GREATLY improved form of MAGIC LANTERN.

For Home, Sunday-school, and Lecture-room it is unrivalled. Call and see, No. 1340 CHESNUT Street, opposite U. S Mint. Exhibitions given to schools and evening parties. L. J. MARCY. 11 5 6t

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable on demand,
B. B. COMEGYS
11 4 6t Cashier.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, AND SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING ON THE EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AND EYE-BET HOLE WORK,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate, and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,

No. 1318 CHESNUT Street,

10 29 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

492 DOZENS

"BARTLEY"

KID GLOVES.

2140 DOZENS

LA BELLE

KID GLOVES.

200 DOZENS

BAJOU'S

KID GLOVES.

530 DOZENS

JOSEPH KID GLOVES.

Gentlemen's Kid Gloves,

Ladies' Kid Gloves,

Children's Kid Gloves,

AT THE

GREAT KID GLOVE EMPORIUM

OF

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

No. 23 North EIGHTH Street,

11 10 thstf PHILADELPHIA

LaBelle Kid Glove

BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthstfr

NEW STORE.

MRS. F. G. V. CHAMBERS,

Fancy and Staple Trimmings,

ZEPHYR GOODS, ETC.,

No. 224 South ELEVENTH Street,

Pomades, Soaps, Powders, Perfumeries, Hosiery Gloves, Ribbons, Etc. 9 15 thsmrp

GROCERIES, ETC.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER'S

1870 **SPECIALTIES.** 1870

CANNED PEACHES,	NEW RAISINS,
" PINEAPPLES,	" FIGS,
" PEARS,	" CITRON,
" PLUMS,	" LEMON PEEL,
" PEARS,	" ORANGE "
" CORN,	" ORANGES,
" TOMATOES,	" LEMONS,
" ASPARAGUS,	" CURRANTS,
" CHERRIES,	" LADY APPLES,
" RASPBERRIES,	" TABLE "

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, Etc.

All of the Very Best Quality.

No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,

11 10 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FINE GROCERIES.

Just received "JORDAN'S" NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT.

Extra New Mess and No. 1 MACKEREL, large, white and fat, in quarter barrels and kits.

Choice Goshen and Roll BUTTER, from selected dairies, for table use.

Extra Fine Japan TEAS, in 10 lb. boxes and half chests.

Fine Oolong TEAS in half chests and boxes.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

Fine Almeria Grapes,

New Paper Shell Almonds,

New Grenoble Walnuts,

AT

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,

8 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Choice White Almeria Grapes,

In one-eighth kegs—own importation.

CHOICE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES,

PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONDS, RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN NUTS, Etc. Etc.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.

FUEL.

1870 1870

KEYSTONE LIQUID FUEL COMPANY.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
SHARES, PAR VALUE.....$100·00

DIRECTORS.

ROBERT CRANE, JOHN P. GREEN,
R. M. WHIPPLE, WM. R. ROBERTS,
THOS. S DICKERSON.

OFFICERS.

ROBERT CRANE, President.
JOHN P. GREEN, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. R. ROBERTS, Superintendent.
HENRY BALDWIN, Jr., Secretary.

This Company is engaged in the Manufacture and Sale of Machines, and in the Sale of Rights and Royalties, under the Whipple & Dickerson Patents, in the State of Pennsylvania. They are ready to contract for county or individual rights, and to put machines covering this valuable process in successful operation.

Parties desiring to witness or inspect personally the operation of this machine, will find it open at all times at the foundry of Messrs. BARROWS, SAVERY & CO., corner of FRONT and REED Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

All orders and communications should be addressed to the

KEYSTONE LIQUID FUEL COMPANY,

10 5 stuth6t No. 319 WALNUT St., Philada., Pa.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE MISSES McVAUGH & DUNCAN,

No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,

Have now open a great variety of New Styles in made-up

LACE GOODS.

French Caps
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Hamburg Edgings & Insertings.
Handkerchiefs, very cheap.
Novelties in Neck Ties and Bows.
Ribbons, Fans, & Fancy Articles.
French Muslin and Tarlatan
For Evening Dresses.
Infants' Outfits
10 20 thstu3mrp On hand and made up to order.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES!

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 19 thstuD31 ABOVE CHESNUT

DYE AND PRINT WORKS.

1819 **ESTABLISHED** 1819

New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,

STATEN ISLAND.

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,

West Side, Philadelphia.

98 DUANE St. and 152 BROADWAY, New York.
166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.

This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.

NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths3m

FINANCIAL.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA,

Connecting St. Louis and St. Paul.

Now Nearly Completed.

This road is built by a Company of strong capitalists, who have pushed their work forward at a rapid rate.

ONE MILLION

OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the Company remain, which are offered at the very low rate of

90 and Accrued interest.

Among their advantages are—

1st. The road is nearly finished, and the cars are expected to run across the State in 60 days.
2d. The road has been built only of the best material, the iron having been manufactured expressly for it, at a much higher cost than that usually paid.
3d. It runs through a most superb agricultural country.
4th. It has great advantages in carrying coal North and bringing lumber South.
5th. The Mortgage is only $16,000 per mile, while many other roads are bonded to double this amount.
6th. The road is principally owned by bankers and other capitalists, who have invested a large sum in its construction, and who have every reason to take care of its obligations.
7th. A First Mortgage for so small an amount, upon a road so near completion, and in such strong hands, may well be considered a perfectly safe security.

We believe there will be no more favorable time to sell Governments, and buy First-class Railroad Securities—such as these—than the present. With any further decline in Gold, Governments must decline also.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer,

No. 32 PINE Street, New York.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the Sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE, AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

11 10 thstuct PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital	**$500,000**
Assets	**$2,783,581**
Losses Paid since organization	**$23,000,000**

Receipts of Premiums, '69,	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,520
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870	**$2,783,581**

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
S. MORRIS WALN,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
JOHN MASON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	WILLIAM BROCKIE.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.

CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. {fel9 1am

C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES.

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

9 14 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES,

Chandeliers,

Pendants.

Brackets, Etc.,

OF NEW DESIGNS.

SALESROOMS,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY,

S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN

11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES,

Tools, Machinery, Etc.,

FOR SALE AT

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

FOOT OF EAST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK,

EMBRACING

ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,
SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS,
And Machinery and Patterns of the most approved kinds, etc. etc. etc. Also,
6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSON'S PAT. TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. in diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10 ft. stroke.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,

Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.

Send for Catalogue.

NEW YORK tober 29, 1870. 10 29 1mrp

WHISKY.

WHISKIES.

Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela

WHISKIES,

The product of the following Distilleries:

"A. & H. S. Overholt,"	"Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.,"	"M. Weiss & Co."
"U. Lippincott,"	"Hugus & Co.,"
Thos. Moore,"	"Shanton, Daly & Kern,"
"Lynchburg,"	"Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon,"	"Old Dominion."

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

APPLY TO

BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,

1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St.

8 27 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

PATENTS.

HOWSON'S

OFFICES FOR PROCURING

United States and Foreign PATENTS,

Forrest Buildings,

No. 119 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

No. 605 SEVENTH STREET,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications should be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 10 4 tuthss2m

SOAP.

Soaps! Soaps! Soaps!

PRICES REDUCED.

DETERSIVE, STEARINE, CHEMICAL OLIVE AND GERMAN OLIVE SOAPS,

The best and purest FAMILY SOAPS in the United States.

Send to the undersigned for catalogue of prices.

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO,

11 7 6trp MANUFACTURERS.

STEAMED OYSTERS!

HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.

Large Stews and Panned.....25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast.....50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.
TRIPE AND OYSTERS.
BROILED OYSTERS.
FRIED OYSTERS.
Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS!

J. L. LEACH,

OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,

N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 25 thstu1f

THE KRUPP CANNON.

Visit to the Krupp Establishment at Essen.

A late Leipsic journal, the *Unsere Zeit*, contains a description of the celebrated cannon manufactory of Krupp, which is at present of considerable interest:—

At the time England enforced the Continental system, the impossibility of procuring good cast-steel became so serious in its consequences that Napoleon I offered a reward of 1,000,000 francs for the manufacture of that article, if not inferior to the product of Great Britain. Frederick Krupp, a wealthy and enterprising German, immediately devoted his time and pecuniary means to experiments, and although he finally succeeded in solving the technical problem, he was not destined to reap the reward of his life-long task, for Napoleon was dead. Krupp died in 1827 in reduced circumstances, bequeathing to his children the invention to which he had devoted his life. His eldest son, Alfred, only 15 years old, at once set to work in the small forge built up by his father, and assisted at first by only two trustworthy workmen. His efforts were successful, and his establishment developed from year to year. At present he directs one of the most extensive industrial enterprises of the day. On approaching the establishment, to which but few persons not connected with it ever gain admission, one is almost stunned by the deafening noise and din of hammers and machinery, which becomes almost insupportable whenever the colossal hammer "Fritz," of 1000 hundred weight, is at work. The entrance to the place is through a wide gate in the massive building of the door-keeper. Here everybody working in the forge shows a pasteboard card on entering, which is returned to him on leaving in the evening. Visitors are conducted to the central office, where they have to apply for permission to see the various works; if properly recommended this may be obtained, excepting always the buildings in which the manufacture of cast-steel is going on, the admittance to which is strictly prohibited to any one not connected with them. When the idea of constructing the enormous hammer "Fritz" was first conceived in 1859, it became known to machinists not connected with the establishment, and was generally ridiculed. The construction of such a tremendous engine was held to be an impossibility; and even if completed it was argued that it would be beyond all human skill to bring it into motion; finally it was said the hammer would destroy itself and everything around it when set to work. Krupp, however, went to work without delay, although he did not undervalue the enormous difficulties to be encountered, and in time succeeded. The hammer, although only one piece, consists of two substances. The lower part of the form was filled with smelted cast-steel, upon which, before it became cold, cast-iron was poured, the lower part of which mixed homogeneously with the surface of the cast-steel, thus forming one solid mass. When a block of steel of 74,000 pounds is sufficiently heated to be ready for the hammer, the immense mass of metal is removed from the furnace on a solid iron wagon on rails; almost imperceptibly the heavy chains connected with the steam-crane encircle it, and in a few seconds the lump is lifted and deposited on the anvil. The heat emanating from this mass of metal is such that one cannot stand within twenty-five yards; the workmen, however, protect themselves, and are enabled to stand nearer. Now the work of the Cyclop commences, and as he descends with his tremendous weight on the mass of metal below, a myriad of sparks spread in all directions. The construction of this hammer has cost 720,000 thalers, although every part of it was manufactured within the forge; it is worked almost uninterruptedly day and night, that it may the better earn the interest on the capital invested in it.

This establishment is not devoted to warlike material solely. All sorts of railroad material of the heavier kind is produced in enormous quantities. A quantity of axle-trees were before the war sold to a French railroad company, and after travelling a distance of 169,400 English miles, not one of them was found to be in the least damaged. Even England, the country of cast-steel, sends orders for them. In the year 1865 the export to England, the Colonies, and to the United States amounted to 564 axle-trees and 11,396 wheel-bandages.

The construction of iron-clads in England, the United States, and France and the other maritime countries, necessarily led to the demand for more powerful weapons of attack; the most experienced artillerists and manufacturers of armament devised means and plans for the construction of cannon. Rifled cannon, superseding the old ones of smooth bore, were first brought into extensive use during the civil war in the United States, while the first breech-loaders were manufactured by Krupp, Whitworth, and Armstrong. Cast-steel was at first used in the construction of light field-pieces only, until it was found to be fit for the manufacture of guns of the heaviest calibre, the danger of their explosion being obviated by giving greater strength of metal to the breech-end of the cannon, and by encircling the same with several bands of cast-steel of different degrees of strength. In one of the buildings is seen the 1000-pounder gun which created such a sensation at the exhibition in Paris in 1867. It was thought the Prussian Government would order it to be shipped to the coast of either the German or the Baltic Sea, to be used for coast-defense; but these anticipations have not been realized, and as the French fleet has already withdrawn from those waters, perhaps the gun may be brought into use during the siege of Paris. The gun was intended for coast defense, and it was calculated that its projectile would pierce the heaviest plated iron-clad in existence. It has one great advantage over the heavy columbiads of Rodman in the greater facility of pointing it in any direction, owing to the ease with which it moves on the gun-carriage. The cannon proper, one of the finest pieces of steel which could possibly be made, weighed 85,000 pounds before it was bored, after that process only 40,000, showing the enormous loss in material of 45,000 pounds. The cast-steel bands which encircle the cannon weigh 60,000 pounds, the inner side has 40 spiral grooves, which represent a length of 1014 inches; the massive or solid projectile weighs 1100 pounds, while the cast-steel grenade does not exceed 1000 pounds. The charge of powder ranges from 100 to 120 pounds for each shot; the cost of the gun, gun-carriage, and the other appurtenances amount to 145,000 thalers. The other smaller guns exhibited by Krupp in 1867 have attracted a decidedly greater attention than the one above described, and he has obtained a prize medal for every one of the designs invented by him. The number of cannons of all descriptions manufactured by Krupp reaches 3500, of an aggregate value of 7,000,000 thalers. He has now on hand orders for 2200 guns for several European and other governments, representing a value of over 4,000,000 thalers. Of these 95 per cent. are breech-loaders, varying in calibre from 4 to to 300 pounds, while a few of them will have a calibre of 600 and even 1000 pounds. The Prussian Government has always made the most extensive purchases of Krupp's guns, and the superiority of their artillery is the best proof that the confidence placed in his cast-steel breech-loaders has not been misplaced. The Emperor Napoleon and his artillery officers have admitted this superiority in the recent battles.

The French Government saw Krupp guns in 1867, and caused them to be minutely examined; not only this, but prize medals were awarded to them in every instance. But French national pride and vanity precluded the idea of procuring guns from a German manufacturer for the army, and Government preferred the muzzle-loaders made after the system of La Hitte, which will no doubt be thrown aside and condemned as soon as the present war is ended. The English are unwilling to admit the excellence of Krupp's cannons; they criticise them most vehemently, in hopes of bringing their Armstrong and Frazer guns into favor—so far, however, with but little success outside of their own country.

The Russian Government is a very good customer of Krupp, and the trials made by the celebrated generals Todleben and Majervsky have established the superiority of his cannon be yond all doubt.

True Flirts and False.—The *Home Journal* thus defends flirting—quite successfully, provided its definition is accepted. Some would say that the writer's "true" flirting is misnamed:—

When a clown follows the will-o'-the-wisp to his discomfiture, we blame the foolish man, and not the misguiding light. And so, if men will be so vain and unthinking as to imagine that every pleasant beauty adores them because she does not snub them, and designs to marry them because she vouchsafes to chat, whose fault is it when the presumptuous lover is informed with cold politeness that his position is that of a friend only? The real mistake consists in conceiving nothing between the sexes but love. People rush into the error that a woman must either be discourteous to a man or in love with him; the possibility of her entertaining a proper and healthy friendship for fifty of the opposite sex never seems to strike the world. Now the so-called flirt is eminently free from all the charges that are usually alleged against her. She is open and undisguised. Her affability is known and commented on from the fact that she converses without hesitation, laughs without constraint; she "wears her heart upon her sleeve;" there is no concealment, no attempt at reservation, no affectation of reserve. The really designing woman is of another cast. Her plots are darkly laid and darkly carried out. Her demeanor staid, her style irreproachable.

"She gives a side glance and looks down."

She encourages, not with the open invitation of an assault, but with the covert affectation of a retreat. She leads on quietly, but without appearing to do so, and the world is kept in ignorance of her plans till her discretion is rewarded and a prize secured. So anglers catch fish—quietly, concealed, cautiously. But he who chatters on the bank, flaunts his rod and line, and flutters his brilliant hues, fails if he thinks to net.

Giving Advice.—The *Saturday Review* closes an essay on "Good Advice" as follows:—

If a man really wishes to give such advice as may do some good to other people, he must take the consequences of his eccentric taste. He will have few consolations except those which result from a good conscience, or from the less worthy gratification of his own self-esteem. We can only make one suggestion for his guidance if he persists in committing himself to so rash a course of conduct. He should remember above all things the Johnsonese aphorism, that though you can provide a man with arguments, you cannot provide him with reasoning powers. You may do him some good by completing or correcting his information, but it is very unlikely that you will materially alter the way in which he reasons upon facts already known. Now as most people who ask for advice with any serious expectation of taking it must of necessity be foolish, and as a foolish person is just as likely to go wrong when his information is sound as when it is erroneous, it follows that the sphere open to the adviser is remarkably limited. One may succeed in keeping a man straight by making him feel that he is ridiculous, or by encouraging him in moments of depression; but the administration of downright good advice, the unqualified remark, Do this, or Don't do that, is about as profitless an expenditure of human energy as can easily be devised.

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Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.
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Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
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The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, November 15, at 8 A. M.
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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.
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The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, November 12, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 12.
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and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
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Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$8
To London	80	To London	35
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The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
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4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

COAL.

COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED. LEHIGH, Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $8·00; Nut, $7·00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, $6·75; Stove, $7·00; Nut, $6·75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, $7·25; Stove, $7·50; Nut, $6·25.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHOTWELL'S SWEET CIDER,
Made expressly for our sales.
The first invoice of this CELEBRATED CIDER just received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 16m

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 1

AN ISLAND OF SILVER.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY ON THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE SUPERIOR—AN ARGENTIFEROUS ISLAND CONSISTING OF SEVENTY PER CENT. OF ORE.

From the Duluth Minnesotian, Oct. 29.

We have before alluded to the silver island of the north shore of Lake Superior, in the British possessions, just below Thunder Cape, and some fifteen miles below Fort William. The island is quite small in dimensions—say one hundred feet by forty—and the most of it is submerged at high water; a small part at one end is about eight feet above the lake level. This island was entered by the Montreal Mining Company, as a part of a tract embracing 108,000 acres; and the island was subsequently purchased of them by Captain William B. Frew (formerly of Portage Lake, and superintendent of the South Pewabic copper mine), for himself and associates, including amongst them Major Sibley, of New York, a brother we think, of General Sibley, of St. Paul. The Montreal Mining Company first made the discovery that the island contained silver, and by their agents sunk a shaft on the island; but these knew little or nothing about mining, and the water coming in upon them, further working of their mine was abandoned as useless. It was only this last summer that Captain F. and his company completed their bargain with the Montreal company for the island, and secured it by paying, or agreeing to pay, $250,000 for the entire 108,000 acres. They went immediately to work at improving the mine in a "workman-like manner." Their first step was to surround the island with cribs of timber, filled with stone, to serve as a breakwater and ice-breaker; and within these cribs a coffer-dam was built and puddled with clay, having the effect of making the whole interior of the island nearly water-tight, at least from the intrusions of the lake. The next step was to set up a large syphon pump, worked by steam, by which the inside was pumped dry, or nearly so, and it has since been found that a very little working of the pumps daily keeps the island clear of water entirely. They then went to work laying bare the vein, and now have exposed seventy feet in length, and find it to be a true fissure vein with perpendicular walls—the vein of silver matrix being calcareous spar with some little quartz intermixed. The vein is eight feet wide, and eye-witnesses from there state that for one-quarter of this width it will average 70 per cent. of pure silver. On the first trial after the water was first gotten out six men took over $35,000 in four days; and up to the latest accounts the working has been continued at about this rate. Already 123 barrels of native silver, estimated to be worth $75,000 to $100,000, have been shipped. The yield of the mine computed by the ton is not less than a dollar to the pound! The mine employs now about forty men, and will increase their force immediately. The "royalty" paid on this to the English Government is quite small—not exceeding one-twentieth. Eye-witnesses of intelligence, judgment, and experience report that Captain Frew will probably take out of silver, up to the opening of navigation next spring, from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 in money value! The steamer Meteor conveyed down the lakes on her trip before last sixty-two barrels of silver. This silver island is no humbug, but an actual, bona fide affair, in which the most wonderful results have already been obtained, and all bids fair to make in yield and richness the most remarkable mining discovery in this country for many years. Some masses of silver went down on the Meteor larger and heavier than a man could lift. A part of the island vein, say two feet of the eight feet in width, is wonderfully rich, and it is from this portion that the large silver masses are extracted. Other rich mines of silver are reputed as having been found on the main north shore in the range of the silver island, and Captain Hodson, of Portage Lake, has gone East to organize a company to work them.

QUEER PEOPLE.

A GROTESQUE WEDDING IN SIBERIA.

On Tuesday Dodd told me that there was to be a wedding in the church, and invited me to go over and witness the ceremony. It took place in the body of the church, immediately after some sort of morning service, which had nearly closed when we entered. I had no difficulty in singling out the happy individuals whose fortunes were to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony. They betrayed their own secret by their assumed indifference and unconsciousness. The man was a young round-headed Cossack about twenty years of age, dressed in a dark frock coat, trimmed with scarlet, and gathered like a lady's dress above the waist, which, with a reckless disregard for his anatomy, was assumed to be six inches below his arm-pits. In honor of the extraordinary occasion, he had donned a great white standing collar which projected above his ears. Owing to a deplorable lack of understanding between his cotton pants and his shoes, they failed to meet by about six inches, and no provision had been made for the deficiency. The bride was comparatively an old woman—at least twenty years the young man's senior, and a widow. She wore a dress of that peculiar style of calico known as "furniture-prints," without trimming or ornaments of any kind. Her hair was tightly bound up in a scarlet silk handkerchief, fastened in front with a little gilt button. The altar was removed to the middle of the room, and the priest, donning a black silk gown, which contrasted strangely with his heavy cowhide boots, summoned the couple before him.

After giving to each three lighted candles tied together with blue ribbon, he began to read in a loud sonorous voice what I supposed to be the marriage service, paying no attention whatever to stops, but catching his breath audibly in the midst of a sentence and hurrying on again with ten-fold rapidity. The candidates for matrimony were silent, but the deacon, who was looking abstractedly out of a window on the opposite side of the church, interrupted him occasionally with doleful chanted responses. At the conclusion of the reading they all crossed themselves devoutly half a dozen times in succession, and after asking them the decisive question the priest gave them each a silver ring. Then came more reading, at the end of which he administered to them a teaspoonful of wine out of a cup. Reading and chanting were again resumed and continued for a long time, the bridegroom and the bride crossing and prostrating themselves continually; and the deacon closing up his responses by repeating with the most astounding rapidity, fifteen times in five seconds, the words "*G aspodi pomeelui*"—"God have mercy upon us."

He then brought in two large gilt crowns ornamented with medallions, and blowing off the dust which had accumulated upon them since the last wedding, he placed them upon the heads of the bridegroom and the bride. The young Cossack's crown was altogether too large, and slipped down over his head like a candle-extinguisher, until it rested upon his ears, eclipsing his eyes entirely. The bride's hair—or rather the peculiar manner in which it was "done up"—precluded the possibility of making the crown stay on her head, and an individual from among the spectators was detailed to hold it there. The priest then made the couple join hands, seized the groom's hand himself, and they all began a hurried march around the altar, the priest first, dragging along the Cossack, who, blinded by the crown, was continually stepping on his leader's heels—the bride following the groom, and trying to keep the crown from pulling her hair down, and, lastly, the supernumerary stepping on the bride's dress and holding the gilt emblem of royalty in its place. The whole performance was so indescribably ludicrous that I could not possibly keep my countenance in that sober frame which befitted the solemnity of the occasion, and nearly scandalized the whole assembly by laughing out aloud. Three times they marched in this way around the altar, and the ceremony was then ended. The bride and groom kissed the crowns reverently as they took them off, walked around the church, crossing themselves and bowing in succession before each of the pictures of saints which hung against the wall, and at last turned to receive the congratulations of their friends.—*Tent Life in Siberia.*

THE DELAWARE DEMOCRACY.

Election Riots in Wilmington and Through the State.

Last evening's Wilmington *Commercial* says:—

The election to-day has been an unusually interesting one and more than usualy exciting. There has been considerable trouble in various parts of the State, and some fighting.

PRELIMINARY SKIRMISHES.

Last evening, about 9 o'clock, as a meeting of colored Republicans was being held at National Hall, corner of Ninth and Walnut streets the Ponder Pioneers, and some other Democrats with torches, marched down there, and after some bandying of words, it is alleged, they threw two bricks at the building, whereupon the colored voters "went for them" in a manner which surprised them. The red-shirted pioneers were flying in every direction, seeking shelter from infuriated colored men, and some of them were badly hurt by flying bricks or bullets, a few pistol shots having been fired during the skirmish. One or two of the colored men were also shot.

FIGHT IN THE SIXTH WARD.

Shortly after noon, a fight broke out in the Sixth ward, which threatened at one to expand into a serious riot. The Democratic Pioneers, who hail from the classic locality of the "Old Church," were there in their red shirted uniform, and there were also there quite a number of the colored men who had put them to ignominious flight the night before. Of course, it was not difficult for the quarrel to be resumed, and about noon a fight commenced between some of the red shirted party and some of the colored men. The fight rapidly expanded in proportions, and pistols, clubs, and brickbats were soon called into requisition. It had not continued for many minutes before black men came flocking from every direction. Look which way you would crowds of colored men, in full run, could be seen hurrying to the scene of the combat. In a few minutes the pioneers were again in flying retreat, hotly pursued by the victorious blacks. The police officers and United States Marshal Dunn turned back one crowd of the pursuing party and also turned back a fresh crowd of pioneers, and General Woodall, United States Assessor, happened to meet another crowd of blacks in pursuit of fleeing pioneers, and dissuaded them from any further demonstration, and in a little while quiet reigned again. The colored men were not pacified without much difficulty, however, and they swore roundly that they had stood this sort of thing long enough, and now intended to defend themselves whenever attacked. After this row was over the reinforcements who had so suddenly appeared on the scene disappeared as quietly as they had come. During the melee one colored man was shot in the head and a white man in the arm. Two others were wounded, but not seriously, and no one, we believe, was fatally injured.

TROUBLE DOWN THE STATE.

Despatches received in this city this morning, state that great disorder prevails at the polls for St. George's Hundred, at Odessa, and that many Republicans, black and white, have by force and intimidation been driven away.

From Smyrna, the polling place for Duck Creek Hundred, there is even a worse report, and it is stated that a mob of Democratic roughs armed with cudgels, pistols, etc., have taken possession of the polls, driving every colored voter away.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Bonapartist Intrigues.

The *Independance Belge* of October 26, referring to Bonapartist intrigues in Belgium, says:—

We believe that if Brussels is not the centre of dynastic intrigues which have been carried on for some days with renewed activity, our city has at least the honor of being one of the centres of the enterprise, and we might, if the character of informer were not distasteful to us, mention the names of some foreign ladies of rank who have taken up their abode in Brussels to work for the restoration of the Empire and who devote themselves to the task with an ardor worthy of a better cause. Their fellow-laborers do not take the trouble to conceal their projects or their hopes.

All this manœuvring is conducted in open day, yet public order is no way troubled by it. It is quite improbable that the Belgian Government should be altogether ignorant of these proceedings, to discover the existence of which even a secret police is unnecessary. But it does not take any notice. It allows the movement to proceed without thinking for one moment of employing the powers given by our laws against foreigners suspected of political machinations and even against peaceable and inoffensive foreigners. Let there be no misunderstanding as to our intentions. We make no complaint against this attitude of our Government. On the contrary, we record it with great satisfaction, trusting that this non-interference will form a precedent. * * * It could not be otherwise in time to come, for we cannot assume that this tolerance of the Government is a privilege conceded to Bonapartists only, and pitilessly refused to those entertaining other opinions.

Prince Napoleon's Letter.

The following letter has been forwarded to the London *Daily News* for publication by Prince Napoleon:—

LONDON, Oct. 26, 1870.—Sir:—I read an article in your number of the 26th, in which you mention my name, ascribing quite incorrect conduct to me, to which I give, as far as I am concerned, a formal contradiction. I have come to England on private business; I have not seen General Bourbaki, who left before my arrival; I have not seen General Boyer, whose mission I heard of through the newspapers. As to my relations with Chislehurst, the facts are these:—On my arrival, I went to pay my respects to my cousin and her son; I returned there summoned by a telegraphic despatch. As to what passed with the Empress, permit me to say nothing to the public; those who know me know that my opinions have always been as loyal as they are liberal. I have the highest esteem for Marshal Bazaine, for his glorious army so devoted to France, as well as to its oath, and for the preservation of which it seemed to me everything ought to be attempted. I regret that your article, authorized I know not by whom, compels me to break a silence I should have wished to maintain. I am, etc., NAPOLEON (JEROME).

Gambetta's Discipline.

The special correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from Tours under date of October 23, speaks as follows of the stringent discipline introduced in the army by M. Gambetta:—M. Gambetta is greatly disturbing the quiet garrison life which officers have been used to. Wherever a garrison, whether of regular or irregular troops, consists of as many as 2000 men, they are not to live in the town, but in a camp three kilometres out of it, which in every case is to be protected by field fortifications and earthworks No visits of curiosity are to be allowed to the camp. The officers are to live there as well as the soldiers. Every day a fourth of the men in camp are to be marched a distance of from 20 to 30 kilometres. Commanding officers are empowered to provide themselves by "requisition" with all the "men and things" necessary for the construction and maintenance of the camp. All troops, whether in camps or town, are to be reviewed twice a week. By a decree of this day's date "considering that if the command of an army should belong to one person alone, the organization and administration of troops calls for the deliberation of several," an administrative council of revision is created in each of the 22 military divisions of the republic, consisting of not more than nine members, the General of Division to preside. In order to facilitate the formation of new companies, Generals of Division are provisionally to have the power of appointing officers, up to the grade of captain inclusive.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13 2m

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New-Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·46 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·30 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 3½, 4·05, 4½, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 and 9½ down train, and 2½, 3½, and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·10, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., 6½ & 11 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6½ A. M.

The 7¼ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M., 6½ & 12 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8½ A. M. 12½ and 5 P. M. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Oct. 17, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8 00 A. M.
	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL	leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Williamsport	9 45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12 25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5 20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL	leaves L. Haven	11 35 A. M.
" "	arr. Williamsp't	12 50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX.	leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" "	arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, Oct. 31, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 3·10 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·25 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M. and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 3 45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6 05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 41

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale No. 237 N. Ninth street
NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MAHOGANY HIGH CASE CLOCK, FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, VENETIAN, INGRAIN, AND OTHER CARPETS.

On Friday Morning,
Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the neat furniture. Catalogues now ready. 11 9 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street
HANDSOME WALNUT, PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE; Rosewood Piano-Fortes, by Steinway and Others; Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; Mantel and Pier Glasses, French Plate; Spring, Hair and Husk Mattresses; Office Tables and Chairs, Large and Small Secretaries and Bookcases and Wardrobes, Silver-plated Ware and Cutlery, China Toilet Sets, Engravings, Etc.; Fine Broche Shawls, Second-hand Furniture, Stoves, Etc.

On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, a large assortment of fine furniture, comprising parlor and library suits, in plush, reps, and haircloth; oiled walnut chamber suits, with wardrobes to match; bookcases, sideboards, easy chairs, tables, etageres, carpets, china, glassware, etc.

Also, a large assortment of second-hand furniture from families.

ROSEWOOD PIANOS—At 1 o'clock, will be sold, four rosewood pianos, including one by Steinway & Sons, nearly new, cost $900.

PAISLEY SHAWLS—Also, at 1 o'clock, will be sold, two Paisley shawls, cost $100 each.

ELEGANT LACE WINDOW CURTAINS, ETC.—Also, an invoice of fine Swiss and Nottingham lace window curtains, draperies, lambrequins, cornices, shades, trimmings, etc.

SHOWCASE, ETC.—One counter, showcase, and lot of glass jars.

SCHOOL DESKS—A lot of school desks and seats.

WINES AND LIQUORS—A number of cases of Madeira and Malaga wine, Holland gin, fine old rye whisky, etc. 11 9 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
November 11, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 11 7 4t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
November 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 8 5t

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning, 11 9 5t
November 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS. CASH AUCTION HOUSE, No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24?

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.
Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Carriages taken on Storage.
Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.
Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 tf Auctioneers.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Annual Reunion of the Bridesburg Presbyterian Sunday-school—Interesting Exercises.

Last evening a series of interesting exercises was held in the Sunday-school room of the Presbyterian church, Bridesburg, the occasion being one of the yearly reunions which are provided for the entertainment of the scholars and teachers of the school by its efficient officers.

The church to which the school belongs is one of the finest church buildings in the vicinity, and owes its origin and being to the liberality of Colonel Barton H. Jenks. The citizens of Bridesburg are in every way indebted to this gentleman. He is the head of the large manufacturing establishment, one of the largest of its kind in the country, which is situated near the town, and which provides the means of living for the majority of its inhabitants. A few years ago the beautiful stone church was built to meet the wants of the place, at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars. It has a seating capacity of seven hundred, and a congregation at present of about five hundred. Attached to this church is one of the largest Sunday-schools to be found anywhere in Philadelphia. It has over six hundred scholars; and a large building, separate from the church, but in the same enclosure, supplies it with ample accommodations.

Every year this Sunday-school is furnished with a pleasing and instructive entertainment by its founder and superintendent, Mr. Jenks. For three years past these entertainments have been somewhat on the order of a magical soiree by an amateur but very expert performer, Dr. L. R. Koecker, a well-known dentist of West Walnut street.

Last evening, in addition to the members of the school, several invited guests from the city were present at such an entertainment, through the kind invitation of Colonel Jenks. Among these were Hon. W. S. Peirce, Attorney-General F. Carroll Brewster, Hon. Edward M. Paxson, Hon. Joseph Allison, Hon. Morton McMichael, Colonel William B. Mann, J. G. Mitchell, Esq., Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald, Messrs. George Northrop, F. Theodore Walton, and others. It was the first intention to have addresses from some of these gentlemen, but as time would not permit the exhibition was immediately proceeded with. It lasted from half-past 7 until 10 o'clock, and during all that time the attention of the audience was held with the greatest ease, the adult guests being as much interested as the children.

The performance was of the highest order of excellence. Some of the tricks had been performed before by professional hands, but were fully up to the best standards, while others were entirely new. The entire apparatus used was the handiwork of the exhibitor, who has the reputation of being the best maker of such knicknacks in the country. The results attained certainly justified the assertion.

Some of the most successful performances were the bird in the box, the egg trick, the fortune-teller, and the rope-dancer, while those most satisfactory to the juveniles were the handkerchief and the magic-box tricks, by which sugar bonbons were manufactured wholesale, at least to the extent of a small barrel full, which bonbons were then delivered over to the superintendent and his assistants, who distributed them to the children small and great.

Dr. Koecker was efficiently assisted on the stage in all his performances by Mr. F. A. Berger, who is an old hand at such work, and by Walter Jenks, a son of the Colonel.

At the conclusion the children retired, well pleased by what they had seen and more than ever devoted to Colonel Jenks and his lady, who both take an active interest in the school.

After the audience had dispersed, the invited guests were driven to Colonel Jenks' private residence, where the party partook of his hospitality, and spent the remainder of the evening in speech-making, toasting, singing, and enjoying themselves generally. It was not until a late hour that the assembly broke up, and then all returned to their carriages and were driven homewards, much pleased with the entertainment to which they had been treated.

A SWINDLER AMONG THE BUSINESS MEN.—Several days since a man called at the drug house of Charles Ellis, Son & Co., at Tenth and Market streets, and gave the name of Dr. John D. Stroud, and the residence of Richmond, Indiana. He represented that he was about starting a drug store at that place, and had come here for the purpose of purchasing supplies, and wanted no credit. He also claimed connection with the Society of Friends. He succeeded in having a bill packed, but the firm fortunately did not forward the articles, awaiting payment. He always claimed that he had the money in his pocket, but never offered to pay. He was a daily caller, and yesterday he represented that he had been boarding at the St. Charles Hotel and had made the acquaintance of a young gentleman, with whom he had gone to the Mechanics' Bank for the purpose of having a draft cashed. Stroud stated further that he procured the money, and after leaving the Bank had been robbed by his new-made friend. The firm then made inquiry at the bank, and found that no such person had obtained any funds at that institution. The proprietor of the hotel was next seen, and he said that the fellow had departed from his establishment without paying his bill, or that of the woman whom he had brought with him. A telegram was then forwarded to a firm at Richmond, and the reply was "A discharged convict; not reliable."

PANCOAST MEDAL.—A fine three-inch bronze medal of Joseph Pancoast, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, has recently, by order of the Director, been struck at the Mint of the United States. To accommodate the friends of that distinguished physician and surgeon and medical author, and to enable members of the medical profession generally, who may desire it, to possess themselves of such a momento, copies of the medal are now for sale at the Mint. The medal was designed and modelled from life, by William Barber, Esq., engraver of the Mint, the obverse presenting a very striking profile likeness, in relief, of Professor Pancoast, and the reverse the following inscription:—

Joseph Pancoast, M. D.,
Prof. of Anatomy,
Jefferson Medical College.

Encircled by a wreath of oak and laurel leaves. The drice of the medal is five dollars in currency.

THE CENSUS OF THE EIGHTH WARD.—The civilians and policemen who have been designated by the Mayor and the committee of Councils to retake the enumeration of the Eighth ward started out this morning armed with all the necessary documents for the purpose. One policeman and one civilian were assigned to a division. So much time is consumed in waiting the answers that it is extremely doubtful whether the work will be completed in the time specified by the authorities. The census-takers also experience trouble from the non-preparation by the citizens for their visit. They state that if the questions had been earlier promulgated through the newspapers they would have been ready on the instant to give all the information required.

United States Marshal Gregory will meet the Committee on Census of Councils on Monday next for the purpose of making arrangements for the reenumeration of the entire city.

A TENT BLOWN DOWN—A NUMBER OF PERSONS IN IT AT THE TIME.—For some weeks past, a tent has occupied the vacant lot on the northwest corner of Fifteenth and Coates streets. It was devoted to religious purposes, and meetings were held nightly, presided over by Brother Hook. Last evening there was the usual service, and a number of persons were under the canvas. About 8 o'clock, during the prevalence of the high winds, the stakes on one side came out of the ground suddenly, and in an instant the tent was lying over the heads of the people. The greatest consternation prevailed from the fact that the tent was lighted up at the time, but fortunately the canvas was soaked with the rain which had fallen during the afternoon. A number of persons were attracted to the spot, and they succeeded in extricating those who were buried beneath the tent.

THE DEATH OF JOHN P. SLAVIN.—At noon to-day Coroner Taylor summoned a jury for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the death of John P. Slavin, which occurred at his residence, No. 1210 Temple street, on Tuesday afternoon. It will be remembered that while two rival fire companies were racing to a fire on last Sunday morning Mr. Slavin was struck on the head with a blunt instrument, whereby his skull was fractured, and he died from the effects. Owing to the absence of witnesses the inquest was adjourned until noon to-morrow.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—The Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association will hold its annual session in this city, beginning to-day, November 10. The place of meeting is the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets. There will be two sessions daily, one in the afternoon at 3 o'clock and the other in the evening at half-past 7. The meetings are open to all, and the public is invited. Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, and other well-known women speakers will be present and will make addresses.

AN OFFICIAL VISIT.—Yesterday Governor Geary, accompanied by Attorney-General Brewster, Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, Dr. J. H. Gihon, Quarantine Master, and Rev. Dr. G. D. Carrow, visited and examined the condition of our city prisons. They made a thorough inspection of the Eastern Penitentiary, which is supported by the State. Other public buildings which are in whole or in part sustained by State funds were visited. These institutions are annually recommended to the attention of the Legislature in the Executive message.

A PECULIAR ANIMAL.—A German living in the Nineteenth ward reports this morning that he lost "a dark-complected mule, Roman nose, blind in one eye, and lame in one leg."

A MYSTERY.—Captain Chastean, of the Park Guard, this morning forwarded a tin box to Chief Mulholland. Accompanying it was a note explaining that the box had been found at the bottom of the canal along the Schuylkill, opposite to Jerry King's old place. To it was attached a heavy stone and string. The box was open and empty. The captain thinks that it may be identified by some of our business men who have been robbed.

OFFICIAL VISITORS.—Yesterday the Mayor, a committee of the Board of Aldermen, and the Health Officer of Newark, N. J., arrived in this city for the purpose of examining into the sanitary condition of Philadelphia. They called on the Mayor, and after passing a few minutes with him they repaired to the Continental. To-day they are in charge of the Board of Health, and during the day will visit the Municipal Hospital.

TO BE VACATED.—An effort has been made, since the Wissahickon has been included within the limits of Fairmount Park, to have the establishment known as the Old Log Cabin vacated. The matter has finally received official action. The Park Commission has issued the regular notification to the occupant that he must vacate the premises on or before January 5 next.

ANOTHER WIFE-BEATER.—Mrs. Coleman, residing No. 1729 Carpenter street, appeared before Alderman Devitt yesterday and complained that her husband, John Coleman, had beaten her, for the reason that she refused him money werewith he desired to procure rum. The magistrate issued a warrant and gave John a hearing, after which the prisoner was committed for trial.

FIRE.—At a quarter after 6 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the hay loft of the stable of Edward McCaffrey, on Swaim street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and before it could be extinguished the structure and its contents, save the horses, which were rescued, was destroyed. The loss will reach $1000, on which there is no insurance.

IN EXPLANATION of the inquiry of who is tearing up the cobble stone pavement on Pine street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, it is stated the work is only before the property of owners who desire the Belgian blocks laid; those preferring the cobble stones to remain will not be called upon to pay.

A NUISANCE.—The Mayor was notified this morning that the sewers along Noble street, from the Delaware to Sixth street, were blocked up so that the thoroughfare is filled with refuse matter. The residents complain that the strench arising from the filth is almost intolerable.

A SCHOONER CAPSIZED.—Last evening, during the high wind, the oyster schooner Harmonia, belonging to Thomas Lombard, capsized and sunk in the Delaware off South street. Her crew were rescued by a tug which happened to be in the immediate vicinity.

FORGERY CASE.—John P. Linton had a hearing before Alderman Smith this morning, charged with forging the endorsement of Thomas Shaw to a check for $150 on the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company. He was held to bail to answer.

THE POLICE IN NEW JERSEY.—Mayor Fox is now engaged in investigating the visit of the policemen to Camden on Tuesday last. He expresses a determination to dismiss all who have done any wrong.

CORONER'S CASE.—Mrs. Nagle, residing at No. 465 New Market street, fell dead this morning while at work. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅜	10·50 A. M.	110½
10·15 "	110½	10·55 "	110½
10·27 "	110⅜	11·57 "	110½
10·30 "	110½	12·35 P. M.	110½
10·33 "	110⅜		

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Mary Mohrman Murder—Trial of John Hanlon—Tenth Day.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

The attendance upon court this morning was very much smaller than heretofore. The defense resumed their case, and the following witnesses were examined:—

John B. White sworn—I am a blacksmith; I remember the occurrence of Mary Mohrman; I know Hanlon; in April, 1867, I hauled dirt out of his yard; it had been a goat stable.

Henry Hoffman sworn—I live at No. 807 Charlotte street; am a barber; I know Hanlon; I was at his house in the spring of 1867, when he was tearing up the bricks in the yard and making a garden; I do not know what he did with the bricks; I saw the garden after it was completed; it was a small one; he built a fence after making the garden.

Mrs. Ann Kelly sworn—In the third or last week of June, 1868, I ordered a pair of slippers soled and heeled at Becker's, in Diamond street above Second; they were black cloth, worked with zephyr; double soles and heavy heels were put on them; my sister Lizzie got them about July 4 of that year.

Cross-examined—I did not see or know the officers went to Bazelle's on Monday or Tuesday.

James M. Fletcher sworn—I was Coroner Daniels' clerk in September, 1868; I remember the occurrence of Mary Mohrman's death; there was an inquest held; there were four meetings, beginning on the 8th and ending on the 30th of September, 1868; I was present at those meetings in the capacity of clerk, and took notes; you (counsel for the prisoner) have a correct copy of those notes; the original were torn up when Coroner Daniels went out of office.

Mr. Hagert here cross-examined Mr. Fletcher in regard to those notes—The original notes were destroyed, I think; I do not think there were any interlineations in the original notes; they were taken with lead pencil on ordinary paper, and then copied into the Coroner's books; I was Coroner's clerk; while actually taking down notes I have frequently had occasion to make interlineations and corrections, but I cannot recollect any particular case in which I had to do this; I can't tell whether I had to make any such in my notes of Mary Mohrman's case; if there were any I copied correctly, not noting any interlineations or erasures that may have appeared in the original notes; I did not take them down in the form of question and answer or phonographically.

Re-examined—I have Caroline Dinglacker's testimony here as Caroline Dinglebocker's; she said "the man who took Mary Mohrman had on black pants and a little tight fitting jacket and big whiskers; he was a tall man and had on a close fitting cap; I told her to stay with me and she said no, the man wanted her; I do not know that I would know him if I saw him again; he offered me ten cents, but gave her nothing."

The persons examined by the Coroner were:—Caroline Landmann, Emma Bruhn, Isabella Martin, Anna Zett, Caspar Bond, George J. Link, Kate Emory, Caroline Dinglacker, Emma Bosch, Samuel Fuck, Martha Kennedy, Emma Springer, Louisa Rice, and Dr. E. B. Shapleigh.

Cross-examined—Caroline Dinglacker was very young and excited then, and was not sworn; her examination took the form of a conversation between her and the Coroner; it was with difficulty that anything could be got out of her.

Louisa Adams sworn—I am a married woman; at the time of this occurrence my name was Louisa Rill, and under that name I was examined before the Coroner; I remember the occurrence of Mary Mohrman; on that night I was standing on the corner of Fifth and Susquehanna avenue during church time, talking to a young gentleman, when I saw a man passing up on the left hand side towards Susquehanna avenue; he had a child in his arms, and the child was crying; he said, "Don't cry, Mary; I am your uncle, and I'll give you five cents;" the child was barefooted, bareheaded and had a pink and white dress on; the man had on dark clothes and a black cap drawn over his eyes; he passed on up Fifth street towards Dauphin; that is all I seen; I told the Coroner of this; I was not there when the others were; when I was at the Coroner's a dress was shown me and I recognized it as the dress the little girl wore in the man.s arms.

Cross-examined—I was at Mrs. Gluck's corner talking with David McGway; we were waiting for the young lady he was going to see; when I first saw the man he was at Susquehanna avenue, and when I last saw him he was going towards Dauphin street I did not look after him, and did not say anything to Mr. McGway about it; before I came to the corner I had been home, and when I left the corner I went home; I did not see the clock at all that night, and did not take notice of the time striking; when I saw the people going to church I had been standing on the corner about five minutes; I did not know Mary Mohrman; the child was sitting upon the man's right arm; she was sitting tolerably quiet, and was not crying loud; I do not know that there were many persons sitting on their steps; did not see them; they all go to church; I heard the following morning that Mary Mohrman was missing; I stood on the corner about a quarter of an hour after I saw the man; I do not know whether the child cried all the way up; I did not hear it after they passed me; I didn't notice whether the child's dress was high or low-necked; couldn't tell whether I saw her bare shoulders or arms; I did not see the child's face; I saw the back of her head; she was bareheaded: she had hair on her head; I noticed no blue ribbons on her head or anything else; I suppose I could have seen ribbons on her head; it was light enough, but I did not notice; I could notice the color of the dress because it had pink and white; it was not a pink dress with white stripes; there were pink stripes on the white ground; I did not see the man's face; he had the cap pulled over his face; I did not take notice of his face at all; I don't know as I saw the lower part of his face; I took no notice; I could tell by his hands that he was a white man; I didn't see both; I only saw the left hand; the left hand was not concealed by the dress; he was moving her up on his arm, and that is how I saw his hand; the dress was off his right arm; I did not at that time know where Mrs. Mohrman lived; I lived near a square above her; I did not go the next day and tell Mrs. Mohrman about seeing the man with the child, for I had no time; I told my mother about it; I think I was before the Coroner Wednesday morning or Wednesday afternoon, I don't know which; the detective came to see me about this, I think on Wednesday morning; I don't know who told them what I knew; McGway stayed with me until the lady came he was waiting for.

Re-examined—That lady that McGway was with was named Susan Flanagan; she is now married to him; I work in the ropewalk, Fitler & Weaver's; I used to go to work at 5 o'clock in the morning.

In answer to a juror—There is a lamp on Mrs. Gluck's corner; I am not sure whether it was lighted or whether the moon was shining; I thing it was moonlight.

Emma Krisher sworn—I live in Otis street, the first street above Norris; I remember when Mary Mohrman was missed; I did not know she had been murdered until I went to the Nineteenth Ward Station House and told Alderman Heins what I had seen; I was examined before the Coroner the next Thursday; I was sworn and examined under the name of Emma Springer; on this Sunday night I was walking up Dauphin street, and when I got to Fifth street I saw a man carrying a child in his right arm; the child was crying and calling for its mamma; he said, "Don't cry, sissie, I am your uncle, and will give you five cents;" he then put his left hand into his pocket and gave her something; I don't know whether it was five cents or not; he was a tall thin man, had on light pants and coat and a cap drawn over his face; he had sandy beard on his chin, I think; his coat had two pockets on it, one shaped like a V and the other a square piece; he walked like as if he had no shoes on; he walked on up to Reese street, and then stooped and threw something into the weeds; I saw him until he got near York; at 10 o'clock, I saw him coming back; I was going home; they were building at Howard and Dauphin, and when he saw me he went up Howard street, he hadn't the child with him then; he walked as if one foot was shorter than the other; I told Taggert and the Lieutenant about his throwing something into the weeds, and went with them; Taggart and the officer searched, and I went home; it was raining; on the following Saturday I saw the same man at Water and Callowhill streets, and went up to the Seventeenth Ward Station House and told them I had seen the man; Lieutenant Whitcraft and two other police officers came down, and I came down at the same time; when they got down he had disappeared; that is all I saw.

Cross-examined—I first heard the child was missing on Tuesday, the 8th of September; people were talking about it on Frankford road; I didn't hear them say the body had been found; I went to Alderman Heins, at the station-house, on Wednesday or Thursday afternoon; I hadn't heard that the child had been found; I did not tell Alderman Heins all I have told here; he told me to tell him what I had seen, and to give the rest in at the Coroner's inquest; I did not know all until I had seen the man on the Saturday night following, at Water and Callowhill; I told Alderman Heins all but that, and he told me if I seen anything more of him not to tell anybody but himself; Louisa Rice and some small children were examined by the Coroner at the same time I was; I told at the Coroner's all that I have told here, except about Mr. Taggart and the two detectives, for it wasn't till after that they examined the weeds; I don't remember what there was in Dauphin street between Fifth and Reese; the man went up Reese street; I did not, I went on out Dauphin street to Germantown road; I couldn't tell how far up Reese street he went; I lost sight of him when he got to the hill; I was ahead of him on Dauphin street about a yard; one of the patches were on the sleeve and the other on the back; they were darker than his coat; I couldn't tell whether it was linen or woollen; I did not see his face because he held the child's face to one side when she was crying; when he saw me coming he would turn his face away; he held the child's face away so that I couldn't see it; I don't know whether I told this to Alderman Heins or the Coroner, it is so long since; I told the Coroner I thought the man threw away a false moustache, but I wasn't positive.

Morton McMichael sworn—In 1868 I was Mayor of this city; I perfectly remember the alleged murder of Mary Mohrman; I issued a proclamation on the 9th of September offering a reward of $1000 for the detection of the murderer or any information that might lead to his detection; it was published on the 10th of September.

NAPOLEON.

An Interview with the Ex-Emperor at Wilhelmshohe—The Republic of America and the Republic of France.

The New York *Herald* has a long report of an alleged conversation between a correspondent and the ex-Emperor Napoleon. Portions of the narrative will be found upon an inside page of this paper. The following additional passages will be read with interest:—

Emperor Napoleon—I suppose that Americans would naturally sympathize with republican institutions; but all conditions requisite to a true republican form of government are absolutely wanting in France. Those who boldly grasped the reins of power have already discovered their utter inability to establish such a government. That for which they blamed me most they have been compelled to do themselves, and in a form still more obnoxious. The restraint imposed upon the press, for instance, was the constant theme of most violent attacks on my Government; but while I made but moderate use of the law, while fines and punishment were rare, and preceded a mild system of *avertissements*, they have suppressed a number of journals because they did not chime in with their fantastic ideas of republican sentiments, presupposing a vital interest of a majority of the people in what concerns the country, and a willingness to put their shoulder to the wheel, which does not exist in France. I can illustrate to you the utter political indifference which pervades the masses by the following incident:—One of the representatives in the Department of the Jura, an officer of my army, a friend to me personally, and a staunch Imperialist, who was at the same time wealthy, and a citizen well known and highly esteemed in the community, died. At an election called to fill the vacancy, another wealthy and well-known citizen, M. Grevy, was chosen almost unanimously, without even having been asked to make known his political convictions. It was afterwards discovered, to the great astonishment of his constituency, that he was politically the antipode of his predecessor, and of course a strong antagonist of my government. The good people never inquired what were his sentiments, nor did they care. They had been asked to vote for him, and did so. That he should be an exponent, however, of their political views never occurred to them. How could it, in the absence of real political intelligence? The republic of America and the republic of France are as different as white is from black. Your country submits to the law. Public sentiment and public spirit, based upon general intelligence and morality, dictate the control of society. Are not your theatres in New York and Boston allowed to perform such plays as they deem fit?

Correspondent—Certainly they are.

Emperor Napoleon—Suppose they should treat the public to performances of impure and offensive pieces, what would be the consequences? The press would denounce them. Nobody would go to see them. They would be condemned by the verdict of the public. But in France, just over the way, the greater the departure from morality and decorum the greater will be the crowd flocking to delight in it. It is no easy work to curb such an extravagant and depraved spirit in a country so often, unhappily, shaken by revolution. It requires the utmost energy to build up anything, any form of state government. What is the feeling in Berlin?

Correspondent—Peace is the general desire of the people. Peace by all means.

Emperor Napoleon—France, too, needs peace. But the conditions imposed by Count Bismarck are too exacting, extreme, sir. What Government in France could accept them and at the same time maintain itself against the outraged people? France cannot endure so deep a humiliation.

Correspondent—As to the sentiment in Berlin, the people have been so worked upon by the official press that it may be regarded as an impossibility for even Bismarck to lower his demand for territorial annexation on the largest scale.

Emperor (with deep emotion)—France cannot bear this!

Correspondent—Considering that your Majesty may be recalled to the throne, and France may yet become prosperous though losing a portion of her territory, why should your Majesty commit yourself on a question of this character?

Emperor Napoleon (musingly)—You may be right.

At this moment the Emperor, who had been all cheerfulness previously, sighed for the first time.

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1870.

Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, per steamer City of Paris, and for France (direct) per Lafayette, will close at this office at 5 P.M., FRIDAY, November 11. No supplementary mail.

1t H. H. BINGHAM, P. M.

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No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at

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THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Reported French Successes.

A Victory for Garibaldi.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Great Fire in Buffalo.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

French Successes—Victory of Garibaldi's Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—(Special to Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co.)—To-day's war despatches chronicle important French successes before Paris through the capture of several Prussian works. Garibaldi has again been victorious, having successfully routed a force of Prussians 5000 strong. The latest from the

Army of the Loire

is that there have been three days' constant fighting with no decisive result. The losses of the French are frightful, but the German line has been driven back ten miles.

FROM THE STATE.

The Lutheran Council at Lancaster—Adjournment.

LANCASTER, Nov. 10.—The General Council of the Lutheran Church in North America closed its labors last night. The Rev. J. K. Platt and David Armour, Esq., were elected to fill vacancies on the Executive Committee. On the subject of Home Missions an interesting report from the committee was read by Rev. H. W. Roth, the secretary. The Rev. Dr. Passavant, Chairman of the Chicago Theological Seminary Commission, reported the progress made in this important work since last year.

Mr. S. Gross Fry, the Treasurer, submitted a report of the money received by him for the support of foreign missions. The Rev. Professor C. F. Schaeffer, D. D., President of the Faculty of the Philadelphia Seminary, was appointed Archivarius of the Council. The sessions of the council have been unusually pleasant and interesting, many visiting brethren being present, among whom were Professors Loy and Schmidt, of the Capitol University, Columbus, Ohio.

The citizens of Lancaster have manifested great interest in the proceedings, and have extended the most cordial hospitality to the members of the convention.

The next session of the General Council will be held at Rochester, N. Y., November 2, 1871.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire at Buffalo—Loss $600,000.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10.—About half-past 10 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the large transfer house of the New York Central Railway Company in East Buffalo, near the cattle yards, destroying the building and three hundred empty railroad cars. The loss is estimated at over $600,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The transfer building was over fifteen hundred feet long, and was built partly of brick and partly of wood, with a slate roof. A portion of the rolling stock belonged to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.

Proposals for United States Bonds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Twenty-two proposals for United States bonds were received to-day, amounting to $3,432,200, from 107·16 to 107·74. The awards will be $1,000,000 at 107·16 to 107·24.

FROM THE WEST.

Arkansas Election.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 10.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock's special despatch says that Hanks' (Dem.) majority over Roots (Rep.), in Independence county is 400; Jackson county, 250; Cross county, 200; St. Francis county, 85; Prairie county, 300. Sufficient returns have been received to insure the election of Hanks by 700. In the Second district Ouchita county gives Snyder (Rep.) 125, and Jefferson 100. Saline gives Rogers 375. It is believed that Snyder (Dem.) is elected in this district, and Edwards (Dem.) in the Third district.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands at 16c.; Orleans at 16½c. Flour dull; State at $4·90@6; Ohio at $5·50@6·20; Western at $4·90@6·50; Southern at $5·65@8·50. Wheat quiet and in favor of buyers; No. 1 at $1·25@1·26; new red Western at $1·30@1·33. Corn dull and declining; old mixed Western at 87@88c. Oats firm; Ohio at 58@60c.; Western at 57@58c. Pork heavy. Beef quiet. Lard in fair demand; steam rendered, 13½@14¾c. Whisky dull at 87c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—Cotton very dull at 15½@15¾c. Flour dull; Howard street superfine, $4·75@5·50; do extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $7@8·25; City Mills superfine, $4·75@6·75; do. extra, $6@7; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5·25; do. extra, $5·50@6·25; do. family, $6·50@7·50. Wheat dull and scarce; Maryland amber, $1·65@1·70; good to prime, $1·30@1·60; common to fair, $1·10@1·25; Ohio and Indiana, $1·23@1·28. Corn scarce; white Southern old, 73@78c.; new, 68@74c.; old yellow, 78@84c.; new, 80@83c. Rye quiet at 65@75c. Oats firm at 47@49c. Pork, $26. Bacon scarce; no rib sides nor clear cut sides in market; would probably command 18½@19½c.; shoulders, 15½c.; hams, 24c. Lard, 15½c. Whisky firm at 88c.; some holders ask more.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Leh 6s gold l..	89¼	500 sh Read ls.s10	51 3-16
7 sh West Bank..	64	200 do.....ls.	51 3-16
100 sh Leh N....b60.	32¾	100 do... .s60	51¼
200 do.......ls.	32¾	100 do.......51	3-16
100 sh Ph & E R.2d.	26¾	400 do.....b30.	51¼
20 sh Union Bk Co.	103	300 do.s60wn.51	3-16
100 sh Read R..b30.	51¼	1000 do..ls.b30.	51¼
100 do..b30.51	1-16	100 do..........	51¼
200 do.s5wn&i.51	1-16	100 do..........	51⅛
100 do..&in 51	1-16	1000 do....ls.2d.	51⅛
800 do....ls.51	3-16	400 do.....b30.	51⅛
400 do ls.s60.	51⅛	500 do.....b30.	51⅛
100 do....s5.51	3-16	300 do......ls.	51⅛
1000 do....ls.51	3-16	100 do.s5wn&i.	51⅛
100 do.......51	3-16		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Sch N 6s '82...	74¼	100 sh Read R..b30.	51⅛
$1000 City 6s, Old...	100	500 do..ls.b30.	51⅛
$1000 Read deb bds. s5wn..	82½	100 do....b30.	51⅛
		100 do.Monday	51¼
$500 City 6s, prior to '62....	102¾	100 do.....2d.	51⅛
		100 do..........	51⅛
$5000 Read 6s, 43-80.	97½	300 do..&in.ls.	51⅛
$1000 City 6s New.	102½	1800 do..b30.51	3-16
$1000 Pa R gen mt.. reg....	95	100 sh Sch N Pf...c.	16½
		15 sh Leh Nav St..	32
$100 C & A m 6s, 89	84	4 sh Leh V R.....	59¼
100 sh Penna R....	59¾	4 sh O C& A R R	46½
100 do....c&p.	59¾	100 do..........	46½
100 do......s5.	59½	18 do..........	46½
9 sh C & Am R.b5.	115		

FOURTH EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Grant vs. Cox.

What McGarrahan Says.

Alabama and Nevada Elections.

Complexion of the Next Congress.

The Interior and Land Offices

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The McGarrahan Claims.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Mr. McGarrahan, who figures in Cox's letter to the President, pronounces all the statements in that letter affecting himself as false in every particular. He is preparing a statement, which will be published in a few days, in which he proposes to show that Cox, in connection with other parties, laid plans to get McGarrahan to offer a bribe to certain of Cox's friends.

The Alabama Election.

The President has despatches to-day indicating that Alabama has been carried by the opposition.

Nevada

has elected an opposition Governor, but all the other State officers and the member of Congress are Republican.

The Next Congress.

The Democratic Committee claim that they will have in the next House one hundred and eight members, and that they only require a few revenue reformers to secure the organization of the House.

Overtures will be at once made to the revenue reformers elect with a view of securing their co-operation. The Democrats propose to throw all their strength for revenue reformers for Speaker and other officers, with the view of defeating the straight Republicans. Eight or ten of this class they think will be sufficient.

Secretary Delano

had a long interview with the President this morning, and it is understood that the

Commissioner of Patents

will be appointed as soon as a good selection can be made. Those already mentioned for the place are not before the President for consideration.

The Land Office.

The President expects the resignation of Mr. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, to be handed in to-day. If he does not resign, a new Commissioner will be nominated as soon as Congress meets.

The Corrected Census Returns

show a population of 9115 in the Territory of Wyoming and 14,021 in Dakotah, exclusive of Indians.

Presidential Appointment.

The President has appointed Thomas M. Harris Pension Agent at Wheeling in place of —— Doddridge, removed. Similar changes elsewhere will follow.

Virginia Election.

Hon. J. W. Platt has received a telegram from Collector Wilcox, at Lynchburg, stating that Rives, Republican, is undoubtedly elected to Congress in the Fifth district of Virginia.

Judge McKinney.

Judge McKinney has been appointed Judge of the United States District Court in the Southern District of Florida.

FROM EUROPE.

The Revictualing of Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A late issue of *La France* newspaper says the question of the revictualing of Paris was the real stumbling block in the way of the negotiations for an armistice. The matter of elections in Alsace and Lorraine was not vital and might have been satisfactorily arranged. Intelligence of events in Paris on the 31st of October had reached the German headquarters. On the 2d inst., when Thiers returned to the Prussian headquarters from his conference with the Paris government, the Prussian tone had changed and harder conditions were asked because of the prospect of internal discord.

Favre promptly rejected these final propositions. The *Francais*, notwithstanding the failure of negotiations, urges the immediate election of a National Assembly.

The Prussian Advance.

TOURS, Nov. 9—Evening.—The Germans are concentrating at Chateaudun and Orleans. General von Der Tann, who is in command, is preparing to advance.

The French yesterday defeated an attempt of the Prussians to occupy the forest of Marchenoir and drove them six miles. The numbers were about equal. No news from Normandy or Burgundy.

The Municipal Elections

at Marseilles will occur on the 13th inst.

The New Diamond Fields.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The new steamship Italy, from New York for Liverpool, touched at Queenstown yesterday. Rolleston, pioneer of the Cape of Good Hope diamond diggings, has arrived in England, and justifies the glowing accounts of that country which have lately been published.

A Grand Banquet

given by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at Guild-Hall last evening was largely attended, and was in every respect a success. Among the guests were Chancellor-of-the-Exchequer Gladstone, Earl Granville, of the Foreign Office; Right Hon. William E. Foster, Vice-President of the Council; Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary of Ireland; Cardwell, M. P. for Oxford City; Goschen, M. P. for London; Lewis, M. P. for Marylebone; and many other celebrities. The toasts and speeches were of the usual friendly character.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 10—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 93¼ for money. American securities quiet. Railways dull.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10—1·30 P. M.—Pork, 106s. Lard, 72s. 6d. Tallow, 42s. 6d. Fine Rosin firmer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT, known as the Page or Mott Place, situate on the YORK Road, above county line.

11 10 6t R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building.

NORTH BROAD STREET.—FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, newly frescoed and painted, situated corner Broad and Thompson streets. Also, handsome Brownstone Residence, Broad street, above Master, nearly finished; lot 50x200 feet.

11 10 6t R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Fuller Election Returns.

Latest from Europe.

Reported French Successes.

The Pacific Railroad Outrage.

Arrest of the Robbers.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Reported French Successes.

TOURS, Nov. 10.—News from Orleans is of the most cheering nature. Advices have just been received of a series of engagements near there, in all of which the French were successful. The French were pressing forward towards the city, and as their movements tended to surround the enemy, the latter will be obliged to evacuate the city.

The Prussians lost considerably in killed and wounded and prisoners. There was great difficulty in obtaining provisions owing to the constant drain which has been made by the repeated requisitions of the enemy on the people thereabout. The surrounding country was entirely ruined.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—To-day's war despatches chronicle important French successes before Paris, through the capture of several Prussian camps.

Garibaldi has been again victorious, having successfully routed a force of Germans five thousand strong.

The latest intelligence from the Army of the Loire is that there has been three days' continued fighting without any decisive result. The losses of the French were frightful, but the enemy has been driven back ten miles.

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—Johnson county, Brown 500 majority, and 250 for Smith, Liberal, for Congress. Phelps county, official, Brown, 222; Finkelnburg, Liberal, for Congress, 306. The entire Liberal county ticket elected. Livingston county, McClurg 400 majority. Franklin county, six precincts, give Brown 920 majority; Finkelnburg for Congress 899 majority. Marion county, official, Brown 805 majority; Blair, Liberal, for Congress, 226 majority. Iron county, Brown 200 majority. Cape Girerdeau county, 1000 majority. Madison county, Brown 548 majority; the Democratic county ticket is elected. Platte county, Brown 1500 majority. Comings, Democrat, for Congress, 1600 majority; the entire Democratic county ticket is elected. The majority for Wells in the First Congressional district will be over 1500, beating both Johnson, Liberal, and Smith McClurg.

The *Democrat* has a special, dated Little Rock, Ark., which says a strong attempt to sell out the Republican party was made by Governor Claxton in the election yesterday. His registers in some places committed all manner of frauds in favor of the Democracy in Phillips county, where there is about 2000 Republican majority.

The Governor went in person the Saturday before election, and through a white candidate for State Senator and Judge Bennett, defeated Republican candidate, turned almost the entire Republican vote against Roots, candidate for Congress. On Monday night, at Little Rock a leading Rebel, and candidate for the Legislature, declared himself and party for Governor Claxton for the United States Senate, and the Claxton men here all voted the Democratic ticket. Notwithstanding all this it is believed the Republicans have carried the State by a handsome majority.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Arrest of the Pacific Railroad Robbers.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 10.—Two of the railroad mail robbers were caught last night by the Mormon authorities, twenty-five miles west of here, and they are on the track of two others.

All the Robbers Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—All the parties concerned in the Truckee Railroad robbery have been arrested. One of them, named Turner, has turned State's evidence, and hopes are entertained of the recovery of the money.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.

A Prominent Citizen of Newark, N. J., Hangs Himself.

The Newark *Advertiser* of last evening says Mr. William R. Sayre, a gentleman well known in this city, an old resident, and generally esteemed as a man of strict business integrity and probity of character, committed suicide between 11 and 12 o'clock to-day, by hanging himself in the drying-room of his residence, No. 51 Fulton street. About three months ago he began to exhibit symptoms of mental derangement. This morning it was noticed by his family that he seemed quite nervous, and about the time mentioned above he was missed, but his wife thought he had gone out for a walk. About 12 o'clock, however, as he failed to return, search was made for him through the house, and he was finally found, as stated above, quite dead. He had used a short piece of a clothes line, and was so suspended that his knees touched the floor.

Deceased was in very comfortable circumstances, and bore the character of a generous and high-minded man. He twice represented the Fourth Assembly district of this county in the Legislature, once in 1867 and again at the last session.

Mr. Sayre was an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church, Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and an active man in all matters pertaining to the interests of his church. He was a director of the Newark Mutual Insurance Company, and occupied other positions of trust and honor. He was also a member of several of the city commissions to assess damages and benefits for various improvements, and enjoyed in a peculiar degree the confidence of his fellow men. He was about fifty-five years of age, and leaves a wife, two daughters, and one son.

For some days past his family have been watching his movements, in the belief that his mind was impaired, noticing which he asked "why do you watch me? do you think I am going to kill myself?" He voted yesterday, but with great reluctance, saying they would think he was crazy if he went to the polls. The melancholy affair has plunged a large circle of relations and friends into grief, and startled the entire community.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf